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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 43

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Agricultural.

HE BALL AND BOYDEN SALE.

Large Assemblage of Merino Sheep Breeders Present-Prices Fair and the

he joint sale of Merino sheep by Messrs.

Ball and W. E. Boyden was held on farm of the former on Thursday last. begin to fall early in the day, and cessed till dark. In the face of this cracing fact a large crowd of represenbreeders gathered before the sale began aw the last enimal disposed of before ng. Breeders were present from Wayne, naw. Oakland, Macomb, Livingston, Shiawassee, Jackson, Lenawee, dark day interfered with the sale, as rs could hardly get a look at the stock attended a sale. Jokes about the industry and the McKinley bill were er, and it is very apparent that Merino ers realize the vast improvement which

taken place in their prospects. e stock sold consisted of ewes of all from yearlings to twelve years, and the pans brought out sharp competition. heep were placed in pens of three, and at so much per head, the purchaser tak-

er a few preliminary remarks by Mr. as to the character of the sheep, Col. began the sale of the first pen, three gs bred by Mr. Boyden, and "pushed natil the entire lot had been clear-Tae following is a record of the sales be ewes, and as many of the rams as secure, the crowd sometimes cutthe name of the purchaser:

EWES. rlings, W. E. Boyden flock, to od, Saline, at \$11 per head.
arlings and a two years old from ock, to E. R. Merrithew, Howell,

lings and a two year old from the k, to G. J. Story, Lowell, Kent years old and a three year old

i flock to J. D. Bement, Char-\$24 per head. arlings from the Boyden flock to ling, Arland, Jackson Co., at \$10

arling, two year old and three year the Ball flock, to W. R. Wimple, Bawee Co., at \$19 per head. rlipgs from the Boyden flock to Stockbridge, at \$10 per head. aree year olds and a two year old

oyden flock to Clark Reed, at \$3.25 per head. ings and a two years old from fick, to W. H. Sprague, Farming-

aged ewes from the Boyden flock R. Rennick, Ann Arbor, at \$1 per r year old and two two year olds

he Ball flock, to S. G. Teeple, Pinckat \$13 per head. year olds from the Boyden Birkett, Birkett, Washte-., at \$9 per bead

yearlings and a two year old from il flock, to S. R. Crittenden, Saline,

per head. yearlings and a two year old from yden flock to Thos. B:rkett, of Bir-

\$10 per nead.

wo year olds and a three year old

to Ball flock, to F. H. Toucey, of

Washtenaw Co., at \$25 per head. yearlings from the Boyden flock to rkett, of Birkett, at \$8 per head. year olds from the Ball flick. O'Harrow, of Chandler, at \$12

aged ewes from the Boyden flock Wakeman, of Tyrone, at \$6 per

wo year olds and a yearling from flock, to H. W. Darling, of Arland, aged ewes from the Boyden flock

Bradley, at \$10 per head.

yearlings and a two year old from siden fisch to O. C. Sample, of Wix-M \$22 per head rearlings and a three year old from

the Boyden ficek, to E. J. Wakeman, Tyrone, at \$12 per head.

Two two year olds and a yearling from the Ball flock, to H. W. Darling, of Arland,

at \$16 per head.

Three yearlings from the Boyden flock, to Mr. Bradley, at \$13 per head. RAMS.

Two year old, W. Ball 588, to E. R. Merrithew, Cceola; price, \$34.

Four year old, from the Bayden flack (F & L. E. M. 651), to E. W. Hardy, Oceola;

Yesrling, W. E. Boyden 252, to John Yesrling, W. E. Boyden 252, to John Campbell, M Iford; price, \$16.
Yearling, W. Ball 632, to A. Stowe, Iosco, Livingstone Co.; price, \$15.
Yearling, W. E. Boyden 239, to J.

Hughes, Howell; price, \$9.
Yearling, W. Ball 618, to R. B. Caruss, St. Johns; price, \$15.
Yearling, W. E. Boyden 240, to Mr. Tay-

lor, Walled Lake; price, \$11. Yearling, W. Ball 624, to A. Bentley, Walled Lake; price, \$28. Yearling, W. Ball 626, to George Ashley,

Belding; pri e, \$31. Yearling, W. Ball 636, to T. P. Smlth. Rives Junction; price, \$21. Savaral others were disposed of at prices ranging from \$10 to \$17 per head, but we

did not get the names of purchasers. After the sale was over, Mr. Ball sold from his reserved flock two choice ewes for \$100, and a ram for \$40. The prices paid, while not high, show that American Merinos are again coming to the front, and that for the first time in five long years their breeders can depend upon fair prices for good animals under the hammer.

MEETING OF JERSEY BREEDESS.

On October 17th, a number of breeders of Jersey cattle met at the office of Judge Marston to consider the advisibility of an the chair and Homer A. Faint acted as ing and filing of a number of encouraging were adopted.

ARTICLE 1st-This association shall be known as the Michigan Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association.
ARTICLE 21—Its officers shall consist of

a President, Vice-President, Treasurer and a President, vice-Fresident, ireasurer and Secretary, and the President with two mem-bers to be designated by the association shall constitute au Executive Committee, and shall perform such duries as may from time to time be conferred upon them.

ABTICLE 3d—Residents of the State of

Michigan who are breeders and owners of may become members of this association upon being duly recommended by the executive committee, signing or authorizing the were bidding on. But Col. Mann was secretary to sign their names to these articles, best, and a better natured crowd and paying to the treasurer a fee of one dollar and such annual dues not exceeding one dollar as may be prescribed at annual meeting. Failure to pay such dues will be sufficient cause for depriving the person in default of all privileges in this association. ARTICLE 4th—The object of this associa-ion shall be to advance Jersey cattle and

dairy interests in this State. ARTICLE 5:h-The annual meeting of this association shall be held at the same time and place that other cattle breeders' associations meet in this State, or upon the call of the President, and all officers shall

be elected at each annual meeting. ARTICLE 6:h-These articles may be added to, amended or changed at any annual

Offi ers were elected to hold until the first annual meeting of said association, as fol-

President-Isaac Marston. Vice-President—Walter J. G. Dean. Treasurer—Robert W. Hemphill. Secretary-Homer A. Fint. Executive Committee-William H. Elliott

and James H. Peabody. The names of members who have thus far joined the Association are as follows:

Isaac Marston, Detroit; William H. Elliott, Detroit; James Harmon, Southfield George Harper, Jr., Milford; Norman B. Covert, Ann Arbor; James, H. Peabody, Birmingham; Robert W. Hemphill, Ypsilant; Alexander McVittie, Detroit; Walter J. G. Dean, Hanover; G. A. Waters, Detroit; Charles Bartlett, Pontiac; Arthur Treadway, Hamtramck; M. L. Frink, Oxford; Kate Bassett, Detroit; J. S. Crosby, Greenville; Homer A. Flint, Detroit; Albert W. Flint. Detroit; G.ibert Hart, Hamtramck; Eber W Cotrell, Greenfield; G. A. Watkins, Detroit; Samuel Bassett, Novi; Edmund Haug, Detroit; H. R. Kingman, Battle Creek; George S. Davis, Detroit; G. B. Smith, Eagle; Thomas W. Palmer, Detroit; S. C. Goodyear, Swartz Creek; H. S. Pingree, Detroit; M. P. Anderson, Midland; E. E. Bostwick, Union City; A. B. Chapin, M. D., Mt. Ciemens; W. L. Churchill, Alpena; Maj.

enny, Mt. Clemens. The Secretary earnestly requests each owner of Jersey cattle, registered or entitled to registry in A. J. C. C., and whose name does not appear in the above list, to send in his name and post office address at once in order that we may be able to communicate

For the Merino.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

with him.

It is gratifying to the breeders of Merine sheep to hear the many calls for this special breed; the best of all breeds for the general farmer. The great number of half breed lambs that have been sold for mutton within the past few years has greatly reduced the city limits of \$7,530,000. Seven miles of product of wool. Although the price of this streets are graded, planked and sidewalked; year's clip has not been as high as was expected, yet there is a great demand for sheep. I sent two very choice rams, on order, to parties in the northern part of Indiana last week. The same men are asking for a selection from my breeding ewes. Aithough not residing on the farm I breed and sell sheep as of yore, but not quite so many as when I made my yearly shipments from Vermont. But Vermont must come here for good sheep now. good sheep now. The reward is to the faithful. Tae Merino is again at the front. YPSILANTI, Oct. 20, 1990. C. M. FELLOWS.

AGRICULTURE AT WASHINGTON.

The new State of Washington has enjoyed, for several years past, an unprecedented growth which has sufficiently indicated its wonderful possibilities in the way of mining and lumber industries, and sent thousands of eastern people to the northwest corner of the United States to follow Horace Greeley's advice and "g:ow up with the country." To conservative easterners who are unfamilwestern people make things "go," the stories of development—of cities springing up as if by magic, of railroads piercing the primeval forests with shining threads of steel, and the immense agricultural resources of sections they had supposed undeveloped and some particulars about the agriculture of the State, which are interesting to us as show-000,000 bushels of that cereal were raised in 000; and it is estimated that four trains daily the crop. Palouse County oat crop this year is ley grown in the same county is over a million dollars. In the valley of the Sauk River, according to the Washington Farmer, the agricultural journal of the State, the main crops are oats, hay and petatoes. Seventy 200 to 300 bushels of potatoes are the averorganization of the Michigan breeders of age yields per acre. The valley is settled by demand for good ones at advanced prices. Jersey cattle. Judge Marston was called to pioneer farmers, who are developing their Every day brings us nearer better times for homesteads as fast as hands and horse-power | the cattle breeder and feeder. secretary. After a general talk and read- can do it. In Pacific County, three tons of timothy to the acre, "worth \$20 per ton on letters the following articles of association the spot," says the Farmer, is no uncommon return. We are told also of turnips | To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer . weighing 1714 lbs.; and a rutabaga which

balanced the beam at 271/4 lbs. The largest hop-ranche in the world is lobales of 200 lbs. each, which at present of \$108,000. Nine hundred men are requir- than ever were seen here before; the second ed to pick the crop, and 40 men are employed the year round. There are 15 hop houses with 27 drying kilns, each 24 feet square. A storage facilities. The pickers are principally Indians, many of them from the plains, who ride hundreds of miles to the hop-picking. The acreage devoted to hops is constantly increasing, and Washington has been for a number of years the principal hopproducing State in the Union. The price paid for hops this year is 18 cents, on an average, 20 cents for some yields of extra quality. One company has contracted for

50,0000 bales at the former price. Western Washington produces large yields of orchard and small fruits; it is the nome of all kinds of berries. Wild cranberry bogs yield fine crops, which are gathered by Indians. Peaches and cherries are unfail-

this year. The State is rich in minerals; gold, silver, years." A fir tree 300 feet high and 36 feet hog on the grounds. circumference was cut in Snohomish coun-

ty. That farmers are getting in shape to think about improved stock is proved by an advertisement in the FARMER of 100 Jerseys brought on from Ohio. Berkshires and Poland-Chinas, Shropshires and Percheron horses are also advertised to a limited extent; but the advertising columns of the FARMER do not much resemble those of an eastern agricultural newspaper, being devoted principally to "dealings in dirt," to be sure, but in the line of real estate trans-

Uncle Sam cannot survey the lands fast enough to accommodate the settlers who are flocking to the Stae; this hindrance and the wretched wagon roads, are named as the drawbacks to the development of the rich and fertile lands which lie waiting the

plow. As an instance of the remarkable growth of cities in the far west, Fairhaven, the terminus of the Great Northern railway, is the "record breaker" of the continent. It was but a name a little over a year ago. Last June it had a population, by the U. S. census, of 5,600. and taxable property in the it has waterworks, gas works, an electric light plant, four banks, four churches, a five story hotel that cost \$150,000, a fine school building, three ocean docks, three lumber mills, and the railway shops and terminal works of the Great Northern railroad, "And the pottom can't drop out of the boom," its citizens say, since it is the terminus of one mportant railroad and must in the nature of hings become a railroad centre, besides be ing nearer the ocean than Tacoma or Scattle, a point expected to tell strongly in its favor. Fairhaven has a great future before it, according to all the prophets.

THE WIXOM SALE OF SHORT HORNS.

On Wednesday next, October 29th, Mr. Willard Wixom, of Wixom, Oakland Co., will offer at public sale 21 head of well bred Shorthorns, comprising animals of both sexes and various ages, only one female, however being eight years old, the others all younger. Of the families to be represented in this sale we note specimens of the iar with the dash and energy with which Oxford Vanquish, Young Phyllis, Fiat Creek Young Mary, Aylesby Lady, Henrietts, Rose of Sharon, Duchess of Sutherland, and Rosabella. These are all known as useful, well bred cattle, such as farmers can keep with both pleasure and profit. They will not be in high fit, but in good breeding sparsely settled—seem fabulous. From a file | condition. All of the younger ones were of Washington papers, kindly placed at our | sired by Barrington Duke 7th 72667, a son disposal by Mr. M. C. Huyett, of this city, of the famous 2d Duke of Kent 51119, at who has recently returned from an extended | the head of the Palmer & Bowman herd of coast trip, during which he spent consider- Saltville, Va., and a grandson of the great able time in Washington, we have gleaned | 14th Duke of Thornedale, the best Duchess bull ever bred by Samuel Thorne, of New York. Barrington Duke 7th had for dam ing, for one thing, why it does not pay to Barrington Lally 31, a granddaughter of raise wheat in Michigan. For instance, 12,- imp. Lally 8th, by 7th Dake of York (17754), a cow of the finest breeding and Whitman County this year, valued at \$6,000,- great individual merit. It is all Barrington and Duchess blood, and through fine anifor an entire year will be required to move mals. The terms of sale are very liberalone year's credit on approved notes bearing 18,000,000 bushels; and the value of the bar- 7 per cent interest, or two per cent off for cash. Stock will be delivered on the cars at Wixom free of charge. Col. J. A. Mann will do the talking, and he always does it in a manner acceptable to all parties. Catalogues can be had free on application to bushels of oats, three tons of hay, and from Mr. Wixom. It is time cattle men were waking up, for ere long there will be a sharp

HURON COUNTY FAIR.

The Huron County fair was held at Bad Ave the first three days of October, and was the best ever held here. The weather cated at Snoqualmie, in Washington. It is was everything that could be desired. All owned by an incorporated stock company sorts of games of concess and prohibited by with a capital of \$120,000. Operations were the Society. Horsemen and sports declared begun in 1885, 200 acres being planted to it would be a failure, and held that the hops, and \$200,000 expended in putting up speed ring was the motor for gathering the buildings and making improvements. Now people, and without it the fair would be a the eyes were swollen shut. They reared deeply ploughed and thoroughly pulverized, and Kent Counties. The sale had to beld under cover, and the large crowd held under cover, and the large crowd has a constant of this association. The first which this year will be gathered 3,000 day for entertaining visitors was an evidence of financial success. More people prices will command the tidy little amount | thronged the fair grounds that day alone

> day was nearly equal. The horses were good, if not numerous, especially in the agricultural classes. The large warehouse near the railroad affords best single drivers, driven by ladies, caused quite a sensation, and nearly as many crowded to see as there was to witness the handsomest baby, where 24 were compet-

ing for the premiums given by Dr. Deady. In cattle there was some strong competition. Shorthorns, Herefords and Holsteins were out in large array; Polled Angus and Galloways only represented by one each; Jerseys graced a good many stalls, and some few select ones called in plenty of ad-

mirers. Sheep were numerous, especially Shropshires, there being nearly as many of this

class as all others combined. Hogs were well represented; although they are not generally an easy article to exhibit, yet farmers dragged in their monsters. A strawberry bed two rods square, in a and some very heavy hogs were shown. a garden at Sedro, bore 72 gallons of fruit | The Poland-Chinas were the most numerous, but the most even lot and the best specimens of the swine race were the Bark. iron, coal, lead, lime and marble being found shires. The aged hog shown by T. Wright in large quantities. The timber resources always had a string of observers around are immense, "enough to last for a hundred his pen, and was said to be the nobbies

To our surprise poultry seemed to be held in no estimation in Huron County, and I don't know why. There is always a good market for fowls and eggs here, and at liberal prices, but good or fancy fowls of any variety were not to be seen on exhibi-

The arts and vegetable hall was crowded, and there was not half room enough for either articles or observers. Some monsters of squashs and pumpkins were on file, and by the size and varieties of the potatoes one would think this was the best year for them ever known in the United States; they were

in fact a grand show. Amongst the fine arts and ladies' needle work were many specimens that could have led in any competition. One young married woman carried off no less than 20 prizes in pencil drawings, home-made carpets, counterpanes, mittens, embroidery, and so on, her husband being also very successful.

The grand soil of Huron County is not limited to raising big turnips and over grown pumpkins, but an array of skilled workmen and educated children. The prizes given for charts and maps, and playing on several musical instruments, were · vidence of an intelligent people, which is the first and best evidence of a productive

It is wisely said that "the farmer is of more importance than the farm, and should be the first cultivated," and Huron County has by her last agricultural exhibition demonstrated that neither has been neglected. R. A. BROWN. SAND BRACH.

Even in Washtenaw County, one of the old

est and wealthiest counties in the State, only

about 63 per cent of the farmers keep sheep.

the average number owned by each being 60.

For the Michigan Farmer. THE MICHIGAN BEEF AND PRO-VISION CO.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE P. O. Ingham Co., Mich., Oct. 18, 1890. No one can visit this company's slaughter house and cool rooms at the Michigan Central Stock Yards without feeling that the plant and management are of the nature of public benefactors.

This is one of the places where nothing of a steer is wasted except his dying breath; and thirteen to fifteen hundred of them can hang together in quiet, peace and harmony, and "cool off." This is one of the places where skill, economy and nestness are insisted upon. Every hole in a hide costs more than the price of the knife that made the unlucky cut; everything is saved, and the carcass may hang for six weeks in the hottest weather frozen and unchanged.

The College experiment steers were placed in the hands of this company for slaughter, Sept. 15. The experiment needed careful records of the details in slaughtering, such as are frequently difficult or impossible to secure. This obliging company made an afternoon of it, and turned their entire force into dressing and taking weights of parts of these steers. The work necessary to dress 75 beeves was given us in the slaughtering of these nine, and the utmost pains were taken to secure every detail.

I desire in this way to express, not only my admiration of their plant in general, but my appreciation of their many favors and generous courtesy to us during the finishing work of our experiment.

EUGENE DAVENPORT. Prof. of Agriculture.

For the Michigan Farmer. BUCKWHEAT AND SHEEP.

Mr. Fay Bartlett of the Columbia Farmers' Club relates an experience from which he wishes others to take warning: His sheep broke into a field of buck wheat when it was about eight inches high. They were not in more than ten minutes, but the buckwheat, of which they ate greedily, was evidently poison to them. A second time they broke in—in the night—when they are all the purkwheat they desired, and as a result, Old land is preferable for flux, and the out of a flock of 47, 13 lambs and six ewes died. All were very much swollen about anyone had a similar experience? And will | years upon the same land. green buckwheat always affect sheep in that

THE DUTY ON LIVE STOCK.

The following are the new rates of duties on live stock imported into the United States, provided for in the McKinley bill:

Provided, that horses valued at 150 and over shall pay a duty of 30 per century advalorate.

per centum, ad valorem.
Cattle more than 1 year old per head \$10 30 p c
One year old or less per head ... \$2 20 p c
Hogs per head ... \$1.50 20 p c
Sheep, 1 year old or more, per head ... 75c 20 p c
Less than 1 year old per head ... 75c 20 p c
All other live animals not specially
provided for in this act, ad valorem 20 p c 20 p c The strongest competition our farmers have met was at Buffalo, against the live stock shipped from Canada. The stock, while nominally paying 20 per cent duty, never did, as it was appraised by the customs

officials on its arrival and always at an undervaluation. The collection of duty by the head will do away with the defects under the old law, and Canadians will have to pay full duty if they wish to make the United States a dumping ground for their surplus stock. For years they have had a big advantage over the farmers along the border. who made their market at Buffalo, and Michigan farmers have been among the principal sufferers.

Flax for Seed and Fibre.

Scotch Sandy, writingfrom Calgary, asks for some information regarding flax cultivation. The following, taken from the Dry Goods Economist, is very complete, and ontains all that is required:—

Nothing is simpler or easier in the farmers pursuit than growing flax, and nothing is easier than to produce a good yield of both the seed and the best straw of fibre. Of course any farm crop needs good fertile soil, deeply tilied and reasonably free from weeds, and this is all that flax needs. A farmer can produce at will the kind of

crop he pleases. If the soil is poor or too dry, or too wet, the farmer knows the result. A rich, deep mellow soil will produc flax three and one half to four feet tall, and if sown at the rate of two bushels of seed to the acre, the straw will be fine and of the best character for both seed and fibre.

All farm crops are under the farmer's percrop of such character and in such proportion as he prepares for. Tais is true whether the crop be cabbages, or oats or flax. The simple directions for growing flax for

the best results, for both seed and fibre, are as follows. 1. This soil must be rich and the manu-

thoroughly assimilated in the soil. 2. The soil must be of a mellow, loamy nature, deeply tilled and free from large weeds. 3. The seed must be sown evenly, either

should be but slightly covered. 4. The flax must be pulled when begin-

ning to turn yellow, stood up in beats, and cured with the same care as for fine bay, and put under shelter.

A poorer soil, less well manured, less deeply dilled, and either rather dry, rather Breeders' Association: wet or rather weedy, and sown with one bushel of seed to an acie, may yield a medium crop of flax, but poor to middling crops are unprofitable. The farmer had test put flax upon good land and sow cats on the other. Plough deep in the fall, and have a good supply of well rotted manure applied, and perhaps a top dressing of phosphate in the spring, plough or harrow thoroughly in the spring, sow early and pull the flax when turning yellow, about the second week in August. The more care the more profitable the crop. The yield should be a full crop of seed, while the straw, bound and kept straight in threshing, will be worth as much as the seed.

There are three ways of treating the straw to obtain the fibre. The straw may be rippled or threthed as soon as dry, and the WC 851, 63.

to obtain the fibre. The straw may be rippled or threshed as soon as dry, and the straw put into a "steep poel" of water to ret, or it may be spread upon the ground to ret. As the factory system of retting is coming into operation, the straw may be threshed at the most convenient time and threshed at the most convenient time and seed and straw sold at such time as the farmer chooses. Fibre factories are prepared to buy all the good straw offered. It will not pay to grow poor crops of flax. If the soil is very rich and the straw three feet tall, it may answer to cut it with a harvester and yearling buils. Price, \$125 each. selfbinder, but the straw will probably be worth enough more when hulled by hand to pay the difference in cost, for the reason that flax straw, to be valuable for fibre, must have its stalks unbroken and parallel.

There are several methods of threshing: a stone, log or barrel, by holding the bundles are several new inventions for threshing, one holding the bundle in revolving teeth, which remove the seed; another pressing the bundles between rollers, and another; by putting the seed end of bundle into a buffer

manure should be applied as early as the which weighed 2,300 lbs., and a cow of the autumn previous, so as to become thoroughthe head, and especially the lips; in some ly dissolved in the soil. Extra rich soil, up on their hind feet and fell over backward, will always reward the farmer best. Flax | 1bs. bull; the 7th Dake of Leicester 80169, soon dying, seemingly in great agony. Has should not be grown oftener than once in five sire of the Oxford bull owned by C. H. Wake-

The question of kind of seed has yet to be fully tested. In selecting seed for farm crops it is best to select the largest, plumpest and earliest wherever practicable, and it may be that flax seed from Russia or a colder climate, or from a warmer, may be preferable. Flax men in Europe find a difference in the seed from Russia, Garmany and America, and imported seed is usually better the second year.

There are white, yellow and blue blossom ing plants, and experiments have been commenced upon the New York Agricultural Experiment Station to prove which is the most desirable for this country.

There are reasons to suppose that the best American climate for flux is at least as far south as Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas and that she is the foundation of all registered California, from the fact that Egypt was the polled Durhams." Which is as good as any earliest seat of the industry, as well as the other story on the subject. But when a fact that flax must have originated in a Shorthorn produces a hornless animal, susclimate where the frosts did not kill the land. picion of the purity of the blood of either The best specimens of flax I ever saw grew near Constantinople, which is as warm as Virginia. Egypt is in latitude 300 north. Still good flix has been, is, and will be grown in all our norther latitudes and in Canada, which already produces some 2,000 tons of flax annually.

To Southdown Breede:s.

A meeting of the American Southdown Association will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1890, at 7:30 P. M., in the Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. As this meeting wil occur during the second week of the American Fat Stock Show, a full attendance is expected. To those who cannot attend, the usual invitation is given to present, by letter to the Secretary, any suggestions they may have to make for the good of the Associa-S. E. PRATHER, Sec'y. J. H. Potts, Pres't.

Indian and American Flour.

The London Miller says that calculations have been made to show that by January, 1894, the United States will have a population of 72,000,000, which will require in staple crops an area of 256,800,000 acres, and allowing an addition of 12,000,000 acres to be made to the cultivated land in the interfect control. He knows that he will get a val, there would be by the time named a deficit of nearly 4,000,000 acres, which, of course, will make prices go upward at a very rapid rate. If these calculations be correct, they show that American farmers are about to enter on a new era of prosperity, which also means a decrease in the quantity of flour exported from the United States on account of better home prices. In India nothing beyond the extension of its railway system and the introduction of threshing implements is needed to drive American flour completely out of the markets on this side boadcast or by drill, and at the rate of one of the Atlantic. These improvements in and one-half to two bushels to an acre, and India will be quickly made when the redeeming qualities of Indian wheat are

TRANSFERS OF SHEEP.

Below will be found a list of sales of sheep recorded in Michigan Merino Sheem

E. N. BALL, Secretary.

Stock Notes.

MR. C. E. WAKEMAN, of Pontiac, has recently sold from his herd of Shorthorns two

A NOTE from F. F. Peckham, Shorthorn breeder of Parma, says: "We have recently placed Oakland Sharon at the head of our herd. He was bred by A. Repick & Bro., of Kentucky; calved January 4, 1836, sired by Peckham Thorndale 72290, dam Poppy 39th, By hand with fiall; by beating bundles over by 4th Airdrie of Sharon 49717; Poppy 8th, by Joe Johnston 10294, etc., and is no doubt as and letting the seed end pass between revoly- good a Renrick Rose of Sharon as there is in ing rollers set end to the operator. There | the State. Roan Acomb 71510, that has stood at the head for four years will now be offered. for sale. The turning time in cattle has surely come, good cattle will bring good prices, but poor ones are a drug at any time. daily."

THE Pontigo Gazette 1893 of a Shorthorn bull exhibited at the Oakland County fair same breed which weighed 1,800 lbs. They were owned by Geo. D. Richmond, of Waterford. The weight of the cowingood, and the bull very fair. Old Hotspur 4030 was a 3,700 man, of Pontiac, weighed over 2,700 lbs., as did Duke of Brant 55478. 2d Duke of Brant 55179, at the head of the Steele herd, at Ionia, in good breeding condition weighs over 2.503 lbs. Taese figures show the proportions to which Shorthorns can be grown without losing either quality or fine proportions.

In rep'y to the question. " Is there such a thing as a polled Durham (Shorthorn) that breeds true, and when, how and where did it originate?" the Farm, Stock and Home says: "About ten years ago a registered Shorthorn cow, owned by W. W. McN str. of Minneannlis, gave birth to a heifer calf, sired by a registered Shorthorn buil. This calf matured as a polled animal, and every one of her caives, though sired by horaed Shorthorn bulls, proved to be polled. It is claimed that the descendants of this cow are all polled, and sire or dam must always exist. They are reported to be fine specimens of this breed.

Flock Notes.

A. BEDELL, of Devil's Lake, Hillsdale County, has brought from Pennsylvania two Oxford Down ram lambs to use on his floor of grade Merines.

THE Adrian Times says that nearly all the 93 head of Shropshires brought from England by Mr. Smith, of Woodbridge, and Elliot Gray of Tecumseh, have been distributed among the farmers of Lenawee County.

MR. J. H. TAFT. of Mendon, St. Joseph Co., writes: "The Hampshire trade has been very spirited this fall, and prices have been above he average of other years. The demand has been greater than the supply. I shipped the last of my rams and ram lambs about ten days ago, and every day brings inquiries for more Hampshires. My imported Hampshires are nicely settled, and doing finely picking on the

CHARLEY STEVENSON must be entitled to the blue ribbon on his bunch of lambs bred from Brown's celebrated Southdown ram. From 84 ewes he raised 99 lambs, which weighed on the scales October 10 an average of 90 pounds, right out the pasture field, not having been fed a pound of grain. Whe can beat it? Now these lambs are worth today at: the going price for such lambs \$1.50 each. Farmers, don't it pay to raise such lambs .-Whits Pigeon Journal.

THE Williams Stock Farm, Paw Paw, counts among its sales of imported yearling Shropshires last week the following, viz: To Mr. L. S. Dunham, Concord, 10 ewes at \$15; to Mr. Levi Arnold, Pla'nwell, five ewes at \$50; to Hon. D. J. & John Arnold, Allegan, five ewes at \$42.50; to Orson A. Breck, Lawton, five ewes at \$40; to Kansas College, two ewes allog off at \$60; to John den Bleyker, Kalamazoo, two ewes at \$40; to Blake Bros., Galesburg, one ram, \$150; to Jos Lindsey, Plainwell, one ram \$35; to John den Beyker, ram lamb, \$65; O. A. Breck, Lawton, ram, \$100; Fred shaw, Glendale, yearling ram, \$35. Twenty-five yearling rams and 40 yearling ewes will be sold at auction Thursday Sept. 30, at the farm. Our readers who like good Shropshires should not torget the date. ewes at \$40; to Blake Bros., Galesburg, one

A BRANCH COUNTY STABLE.

Near Union City.

What is to be Seen at Union Stock Farm

Union Stock Farm, of which Mr. O. L. Lincoln is proprietor, lies about two and a half miles from Union City. It has been the home of the trotter for a number of years, and its owner has grown grey in the business of breeding them. Upon this farm was bred a number of high class trotters, the fastest being the gelding St. Elmo, 2:161/4. He was sired by Royal Fearnaught 1501, dam Lusy Lincoln by Masterlode 595. This horse, when young, was difficult to manage, and was sold early. He is a great trotter, winning one race this season by taking the last three in an eight-heat race.

Mr. Lincoln contents himself with breeding horses, not putting them on the track. He has a stable of brood mares of fine breeding and unusual individual excellence, free from cripples and weeds. Here is a list of the most prominent:

Lady Gerster, chestnut mare, by Western Pathfinder 2912, dam Lucy Lincoln (dam of St. Elmo, 2:161/2), by Masterlode 595. Western Pathfinder was sired by Buell's Pathfinder 2871, dam Flora by Mambrino Chief 11. Buell's Pathfinder was sired by Benedict's Pathfinder, a son of Vermont Black Hawk 5, and out of Lady Brown by Langworthy Eclipse, a son of Thompson's Eclipse. She has a bay filly foal this season by Pilot Medium 1595, and is now in foal to Royal Fearnaught 1501.

Lady Epicure, bay mare, by Epicure 3582 he by Princeps 536, out of Favorita by Alexander's Abdallah 15. Lady Epicure's dam is Lady Gerster mentioned above. She is a bay mare of good size, clean limbed, with well shaped head and neck. She has a bay stallion colt by Pilot Medium running with her, and is again in foal to Almedo Wilkes 3770; record 2:2614.

A yearling colt from Lady Epicure, sired by Sphinx 5343, will be retained for service. He is a blood bay, black joints, yery deep chested, with a short back rising well at the coupling, good length from coupling to bock, limbs excellent, clean and well muscled. We regard this as a most promising colt.

Clara Lincoln, a bay mare by Mesterlode 595, dam Rocky, by the Maxfield horse, he by True Whig, is a large, strongly built dam by Nspoleon, made a record of 2:40 at mare, showing the Hambletonian blood strongly. She has a bay stallion colt by Pilot Medium.

Betsy Lincoln is a fine, clean limbed mare by Lexington Chief 576, dem Clara Lincoln referred to above.

Jenny Lincoln, bay mare, five years old, by Western Pathfinder 2912, dam Betsy Lincoln by Lexington Chief 576, is another this season, also by Pilot Medium 1595.

Lincoln by Masterlode 595, has a colt by Caluspus 8656, a son of Favorite Wilkes 3257, and out of a dam by Westwood 2363. Caluspas was owned for a time by James Walker, of Coldwater. Octavo has been pred this season to Union Boy. Mikado, her sire, is by Masterlode 595, dam by Fisk's Mambrino Chief, Jr. 214; 2d dam by Morgan | what is a " Dominion draft stallion?" Where Eagle Jr., the sire of Magna Charta 105.

Roxy, four year old mare by Mikado, dam Betsy Lincoln, by Lexington Chief 576. She has a colt this season by Caluspus 8656. She has been bred this season to Union Boy, a two year old colt bred on this farm, sired by Hambletonian Wilkes 1679, dam Lady Ger-

Rena, a yearling filly by Corsica 5114, a son of the great Sultan, dam Jenny Lincoln. Recorded in Vol. 9 of the Trotting Register. Dora, yearling filly by Corsica 5114; dam

Lady Gerster by Western Pathfinder 2912. Mary Luce, a yearling by Hambletonian Wilkes 1679, dam Clara Lincoln by Masterlode 595. Recorded in Vol. 8 of Trotting

Maggie, filly by Ben Wright 3989, dam Jennie Lincoln by Western Pathfinder 2912. She has a stallion colt by Michigan Pathfinder.

Mr. Lincoln has also the six-year-old chestnut stallion Michigan Pathfinder, by Western Pathfinder 2912, dam Ciara L'ncoln by Masterlode 595, second dam Rocky, by the Maxfield borse, a son of True Wnig, which he has kept for service. The Sphinx colt, however, will be the premier stallion in the stable hereafter.

It will be seen from the breeding of his brood mares that Mr. Lincoln has the facilities for producing trotters of the highest class. He has been using the best sires in the State, such as Pilot Medium, Sphinx, Masterlode, Royal Fearnaught and Olmede Wilkes, and from them has a lot of young things which by their breeding and appearance should make Union Stock Farm famous when they come to maturity.

How to Build up Horses.

Many flat-sided, long-backed, slack-loined horses are receiving liberal patronage on account of their defects being considerably masked by layers of fat and flabby muscle. Condition does not simply mean the presentation of a good appearance, but signifies the ability to endure work and maintain health. The two latter abilities cannot be possessed without liberal feeding and plenty of exercise. Good condition requires time to produce. The work of conditioning ought to begin full two months before the season. The daily exercise and quantity of food should be increased in like ratio, until five miles a day is given a draught horse, and eight or ten a light horse. Drugs are detrimental to the process of condition ing. A great invigorator of the horse is rubbing. Nothing, next to good feeding, gives him more vim. A plentiful supply of good clean, thick cotton subbers should be on hand, and the borse should be vigorously rubbed after his exercise, until he is perfect ly dry. Groom while the circulation of the skin is active, as after exercise is far more neficial than at any other time. The eath rate among heavy stallions during the on is much higher than it need be, hich is largely the result of abruptly putng the borses into the trying ordeal of eavy service and constant excitement, ithout building up the system in the anner indicated .- Canadian Live Stock BARBED WIRE AND COLTS.

Willis Case, living about four miles north

ard sires and dams.

the get of Jerome Eddy 2:46%, by Louis Na

pole on 207, since he was owned by Mr. Jewett,

trotted in public, at Boston. The result was

her full sister won a five heat race, taking the

last three heats in 2:25%, 2:27%, 2:29%. At

Rochester, N. Y., the following colts by the

same sire got records as follows: Edina, 2:301/4;

Bertrina, 2:301/4; Fraro, 2:33; Flora Eddy,

four-year-old) 2:35; Argo, 2:431/4; Zeno, 2:23;

Arlino, 2:43%; Tycho, 2:46. Another colt,

Adora, has a record of 2:311/4, and Greenleaf

another one, trotted a trial mile over the

Buffalo track in 3:25. Mr. Jewett's well-

known objection to trotting young colts has

kept Eddy's reputation as a sire in the back-

ground, but we believe the final outcome wi

Che Farm.

A New Wheat Fly.

In Europe oats and barley are injured by

a small two-winged fly, one brood of which

mines and destroys the central part of young

plants, and another destroys the young

kernels of grain. It is known there as the

wheat frit fly, because, Miss Ormerod ex-

plains, the worthless grain which results

from the injury are called by S wedish farmers

"frits." The fly was long ago named Ossin-

is frit by the illustrious Linræus, who also

made record of its in jurious habit, stating in

1750, that the annual loss from its depreda-

tions in Sweden alone reached 100,000 gold

ducats. Subsequently Curtis, the British

Entemologist, described a wheat fly which

he thought was different, naming it Oscinis

From the accounts of the frit fly given by

Cartis and Miss Ormerod it is evident that

the insect works on grain much like a small

fly which I find in the grub state infesting

wheat in Fayette county, Kentucky. In

structure and habit, as far as I have observed

the latter, it proves so like the European

species that it might perhaps be appropriate-

ly named American frit fly. It was common

last fall on young wheat and especially so

on that growing where the wheat shocks had

stood in the summer. The central blades of

infested plants generally have the central

leaf dead and brown, and when the green

outer blades are stripped off, the cavity with-

in them is found to contain only the dead

tissue of the plant, and refuse in which the

author of the injury-a small yellowish-white

grub-generally occurs. The adult flies

were first observed during the fall and winter

of 1889, being obtained from wheat which

was placed in a breeding cage in order to

secure from it the early stages of the wheat

bulb worm, which does an injury similar to that described. The eggs of the bulb worm

were extremely common on this wheat, but

while many black flies of another genus and

species emerged in the cage in which it was

the larvae and pupae still in the wheat with

smaller and more abundant of which proved

to belong to the strange fles. Most of the

flies emerged during the fall and winter, but

some larvae and pupse were in the wheat

until spring. It is very probable that most

of them would have remained in the wheat

all winter had their changes not been hurried

Since the outbreak among fall wheat of

1889 no injury has been observed to small

grain. The adult flies have, however, beer

common during most of the season, in the

spring on wheat and grasses, and later on the

latter alone. The pest is probably widely

distributed among wheat and grasses in this

Dominion Entomologist of Canada, Mr.

of a fly which is very probably the one here

LARVA. - Very close in form and strue

ture to the wheat-bulb worm. Cylindrical,

white, and with a faint yellow cast. Body

composed of thirteen divisions. No develop-

ed head; no legs. Mouth with two strong

black hooks. Hindmost division of the

body with a pair of knob like prominences.

This grab differs from the grub of the

wheat-bulb werm in its smaller size, yellow-

ish color (the other being pale green) and in

the distinct and completely separate protu-

berances at the hind end of the body. In

the wheat-bulb worm grub the hindmost

apparent. The first two divisions and the

PUPA. - In this stage the insect is inclos

very finely wrinkled divisions. The two

tions a star-shaped structure which she

ing finely toothed.

from .10 to .14 inch.

Length of specimen in alcohol, .14 inch.

treated.

by the very mild weather that prevailed.

the result of finding two kinds present, the

only a few bulb worm flies came from it,

vastator, but Miss Ormerod thinks this is the

O. frit of Linna as.

how the correctness of his judgment.

of Jonesville, lost one colt and had another badly injured last Friday by running against a barbed wire fence. The jogu'ar vein of one of the colts was cut, and it bled to death. The above item from a State exchange is being repeated with slight variations in many others. It is not too much to say that bundreds of colts in this State are each year severely injured by barbed wire, and their value largely reduced, or perhaps they are rendered entire'y worthless. It is a big tax to pay for the use of a cheap fence. In a recent visit to Calhoun County, out of a dozen colts examined five were cut up with barbed wire. One had a deep cut in the breast, another had its fore legs all scarred up, and another was scarred from hock to ankle. The older horses soon get to know the danger of fooling around barbed wire, but colts should never be turned into a pasture fenced with it. It is cruel as well as costly. We know of a number of farmers who have paid from \$40 to \$50 for colts, and had them so badly scarred by barbed wire that it will be impossible to ever realize a fair price for them.

Horse Gossip.

WM. H. SMITH, of Hillsdale, has purchased of Frank Stone, of Moscow, the trotting bree colt Tom Moscow. Price, \$400.

JAMES OSBORNE, of Tekonsha, has sold to W. S. Hodges, of East St. Louis, Ill., the four months old Pilot Boy, by Pilot Medium, dam Lady Wilkes, by Hambletonian Wilkes. Price,

THE Kalamazoo Gazette says that Thomas Welch, of Paw Paw, has sold his colt Van Buren Wilkes to Studebaker Bros., of South Bend, Ind., for \$10,000. He is four years old, and has a record of 2:28.

THE Flint Globe speaks highly of the performances of the five-year-old filly Daisy, owned by Pearsall Brothers, of that city. Her sire was Tecumseh, 2:28, a son of Mambrino Gift, 2:20. Dam by Mambrino Abdailah, a sou of Mambrino Patchen.

DR. T. A. DUNPHY, of Croswell, Ont., was in Michigan recently looking for trotting horses. In Branch County he purchased the standard bred mare Maggie Thomas, and two colts sired by Glenview 1170, a con of Belmont 64, and out of Fadette (dam of Favonia 2:151/4), by Alexander's Abdallah 15.

Owosso Times: Bennomie, by Jo Gavin, the Ovid races. Col. Lewis, by Napoleon, took a mark of 2:42 in his first race. Readmore, by Louis Napoleon, made a record of 2:35 last week. This borse was bred by Dr. Perkins. who still owns a half interest in him.

THE Jackson Citizen says that Mr. Van Deusen, of that city, has booked two mares to the stallion Anteros, now owned at Connersville, Ird. Anteros is a full brother to Anteeo, nicely turned mare. She has a grey filly colt 2:16%, and Antevolo, 2:19%. The sire of these horses is Electioneer, cam Columbine, Octavo, a bay, by Mikado, dam Clara by A. W. Richmond; 2d dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

> THE Reading Telephone notices the bringing into that section of "a fine Dominion draft stallion," by Mr. S. Shanks, which he had purshared from David Pieber, of Goderich, Ont He is two years old, stands 16 hands high, and weighs 1,410 pounds. We would like to know did the breed originate?

> colts at the Bancroft fair which we'ghed 535 and 547 pounds. He received first premium then sold them for \$90. They were sired by Fred Colister's Percheron stallion, Frank Anthony.-Laingsburg News. Wasn't that a low price for such colts? Perhaps it was \$90 each he received, which would be more like it.

> THE Breeders' Gazette says Pilot Medium failed to get a large per cent of the mares bred to bim last season in foal. Yet we saw some excellent colts from him at the Union Stock Farm, Branch County. We think every mare bred to him from that farm proved in foal. Another party, however, who sent three or four mares to him, never got any return for his money.

CORALLOID, the fast son of Simmons 2744, and Coral, by Clark Chief 89, is now four country. In one of his recent papers as years old, and after a sesson in the stud has secured a record of 2:1934 at the recent Lex- James Fletcher notes the injuries to grasses ington, Ky, meeting. His owner, Charles Sauntlett, of Milan, was offered \$15,000 for him immediately after the race by W. H. Wilson, of Cynthians, Ky., who bred bim. Mr. Gauntlett refused, and Coralloid will still remain in this State.

This has not been a good year for old Mich gan borses. Hendryx has not won a race; neither has Junemont. Aleryon is said to be lame, is nearly blind from opthalmia, and is suspended from all National Association tracks. Gene Smith and Thornless have no een heard from, neither has Star Lily. But many fast youngsters have put in an appear ance, and will keep up the reputation of the State for producing fast trotters.

THE first of the get of Sovereign 6724, a son division of the body is simply two-lobed. of Sterling 4447, dam Flora, by Pacing Ab- Under the microscope another difference is dallah 6034, to appear on the track is Mollie B., and she won the 2:40 race at Saginaw taking the last three heats in 2:33%, 2:31%, 2:34. There were 13 starters in the race May Wilkes, by Young Wilkes, being the favorite. She took the first heat in 2:3134, but Mollie outlasted her and won easily. It is quite a record for Severeign to have the first of the joints, are roughened, instead, with colt of his ever tracked to do so well. Sove reign is owned by S. B. Wilcox, of Lapeer. It is believed Mollie can do a good deal under :30 when pushed.

Many men complain about a few of their colts selling for low figuresat sales, and while it looks like a dead loss all, and more too, will come back in the future if the youngsters are nade of the right kind of stuff. Woodburn sold Maud S. for a song under the hammer. and her performances brought thousands into the hind end of the body. The black laws the Woodburn coffers. A prominent breeder once remarked: "I stood once and saw 15 of my colts given away by an auctioneer. None of them were sold under contract to bring so nuch or no commission, as is now done by man I could name and who will soon hold another sale, and they proved the best sales I ever made in my life, as I afterwards received three or four customers from every town to and wrinkled, producing what I infer is the which one of those youngs ers was taken."

HOLLY Advertiser: That our little city now ranks favorably with some of the more pre entious ones in respect to having a number of the finest blooded horses in the State, is a fact we may mention with pardonable pride. The last acquisition to the list is the purchase by M. A. Plumer, from C. B. Davis & Co., of ansing, of the beautiful five-year-old mare

Toga Bell, record 2:361/3, whose past performnces and undeveloped qualities bid fair to also pale yellow. place her among the fastest "flyers" in the country. D. S. Greene has the finest two year-old Hambletonian colt in the township of Holly. He exhibited her at Hadley, Lapeer County, last week, competing against six

dressing to the soil as a means of counteractothers and getting first prize. She was sired ing the injury, or rather as a means of getby Magnet 6098, having a long line of standdoubtless be made of use in case of out-Ir has been some time coming but we felt breaks of the American species. sure it would come. Last week the first of Our insect has thus far proved more abun

dant on volunteer plants. The greater exemption from injury of the late-sown wheat seems to be due to the fact that many of the files deposit their eggs on the volun teer plants, and disappear before the sown wheat appears above ground. Late plant Another matter which I am satisfied is o

importance in connection with injuries of and the American frit-fly sometimes occurpermitted to grow during the fall and winter, they are an encouragement to the insects and a menace to the wheat the next spring. tucky Ex. Station.

Agriculture in Connecticut.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune who seems to take a humorous view of the agricultural situation, thus describes some peculiar methods in the Connecticut valley 'It seems to be the almost unaminous verdict of the farmers of the Connecticut River Valley that it is hard work to make a living on a farm. Last week I talked with a large number of them whom I met on a zigzag course from Hartford to Brattleboro, and almost without exception they agreed that less money could be made on a farm than formerly. The appearance of the farms, buildings, and so forth, does not, however, bear them out. The country seems to be prosperous. There are few vacant farm houses and many new ones. I suspect that such stock as gives satisfaction to most cusif the New England farmer of to-day does not make as much money as his father did that is merchantable and inferior to "Firsts." fifty years ago, he does not work so hard, either. More likely, I fancy, he works considerably less, makes rather more and spends | ed really merchantable. "Known Marks" a good deal more. The New England farm- shall comprise such sorts as are well known er of to-day is much given to the covered to the trade under some particular designacarriage and horse that holds his head high. I suspect that the reliable but somewhat deliberate ox satisfied his ancestors. I met one farmer near Holyoke driving his cow home from pasture on a bicycle—that is, the | must not lose to exceed one dezen per 100 man was on a bicycle and the cow was on ahead of him on foot, though she looked as if she would appreciate a bleycle, too, as he was speeding for along on a very lively trot. stopped him and asked him if there was any show for a farmer to make money in that section, and while the patient cow leaned against a tree and caught her breath, put up in the finest manner, where every ne replied that there was none whatever. farm, he said, but he could not. Then he shall comprise fine marks of limed eggs, called to the cow to "hump herself," and such as shall come in car lots or small lots. went spinning down the road with and are packed in fine order, and reasonably the long-suffering beast making desperate clean; such stock as gives satisfaction to efforts to keep from being run over. It most customers. "Seconds" shall comoccurred to me that perhaps his grandfather did not pick the stones off the farm with a ferior to firsts. "Thirds" shall comprise all bicycle and a pair of tongs."

Agricultural Items.

A BINDING TWINE factory near Champaign, Ills., has 700 acres of hemp which is being prepared for manufacture.

M. L. FRINK, of Oxford, has just fluished a test of a four year old Jersey that gave 21 pounds five ounces of butter in one week.

Hops in Otsego Co., N. Y., are very unever They are high-priced this year, 40 to 42 cents for average and poor quality, while the bulk of the growers are asking 50 to 55 cents.

THE loss to manure by exposure, especially by leaching, in tests by the Cornell University, has reached as high as 42 per cent. The moral is, keep manure under shelter, or draw t upon the land at once.

It does not occur to many farmers that a mixture of grains makes a more satisfactory feed for all animals than any one alone Good as oats are they are improved by adding half as much rye to it and a little flaxseed and grinding all together. Those who buy feed for horses can as easily feed a variety as one grain alone, and those who grow their own grain feed could get a variety with less trouble than they think .- American Cultiva-

under side of those following are roughened with very fine raised lines directed crosswise A CORRESPONDENT of the Horticultural Time of the body in the wheat bulb worm, while says: "Last year my potatoes were almost covered with scabe, but having in the frit fly grub the first divisions and the quantity of "smother"-e. g, charred under side of those following, in the region apple-tree prunings, weeds, and earth, mix ed with ashes from the house, and a propor numerous scale-like thickenings of the tion of stable manure, also weeds rotted cuticle, with the hind edge of each thickendown-I had this mixture dug in after twice digging, the result being very fine tubers almost free from scab. I had forgotten to in the skin of the grub, the skin hardened say I had a quantity of old mortar in the and embrowned to form what is known as a above mixture-lime, slaked and covered puparium. The puparium is of a bright with earth, in the same way that builders prepare it for mortar. yellowish-brown color, with distinct and

W. D. CROUL says that whenever he knobs of the grub are still conspicuous at asked the question, "Will sheep do as wel without water as with?" he answers no. in of the grab are moulted with the skin, and variably. There is perhaps no domestimay be seen through the puparium lying anima! which will drink so large quantities o along the under side. Miss Ormerod menwater, according to its size, as the sheep, and certainly when deprived of it by habit or thinks is characteristic of the European fritotherwise it cannot fall to have a deleteriou fly. The obsolete mouth of the grub of the effect. We are often prone to rely on animal instinct for a guide to safe habits, but in American insect is withdrawn, blackened. many instances an abnormal condition exists that may lead us astray and prove injurious same appearance. Length of puparium to the animal.

IMAGO.-A minute shining black fly PROF. R. M. SHELTON, who recently left large examples of which are about .07 inch the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station in length. The eyes are reddish-brown for a place as agricultural instructor under The wings have brown veins, and are very the Queensland government, writes to the faintly smoky. Under side of abdomen pale green. Thighs black next to body, pale bacon, every pound of which, I may add Breeders' Gazette, saying: "There is a great yellow at the tips, remainder of legs, except

ing the feet and a band on the two hind ones

For the European frit-fly Miss Ormero advises the application of a stimulating ting a stand of grain over and above that killed by the grubs. The suggestion can

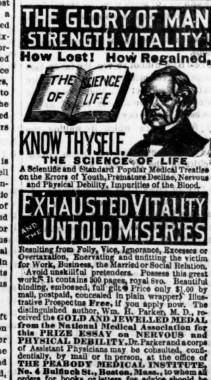
that Fannie Wilcox got a record of 2:29%, and ing may consequently be expected to enable farmers to avoid injury during the fall of the

> insects such as this is the destruction in the fall or winter of volunteer wheat and oats with the pests they harbor. In getting specimens of the grain insects for examinain some cases in great numbers, the whest bulb worm, the Hessian fly, the grain louse ing on the same plants. If such plants can be destroyed, they form a balt to attract pests from the sown grain. If they are Further suggestions as to remedies cannot safely be ventured until we know the full life-history of the pest .- H. Garman, entomologist and botanist, in Report of Ken-

The same classification shall be used for timed agge as for fresh, but the explanation for the classification shall be different. "Extras" shall comprise the very fanceist marks of limed eggs. Bright, clean eggs, condition necessary to produce fancy limed prise all stock that is merchantable, and inpoor stock in bad order, rotten, etc., stock considered not really merchantable. Loss on eggs is to be computed upon the basis of seventy dezen to the barrel. Barrels heavier or lighter packed to be settled proportionately.

Whitewash for Fowl Houses.

A first-class whitewash for the poultry iouse, and in fact for any place, is made :s follows: Put two pailfuls of boiling water in a tight barrel; dissolve in hot water one peck of common salt; add one-half bushel of the very best, well burned, unslacked lime; quickly add the salt water and cover the barrel tightly to keep in the steam while the lime slakes; when it is through slaking, stir until well mixed together, and if necessary add more boiling water, leaving the mass like thick cream; strain through a sieve or coarse cloth. Soak a pound of strong glue in cold water over night; cook three pounds of rice, without scorching, until thoroughly done as for thin starch, and to this add the glue; also add two pounds of whiting and stir well. Add the entire mixture to the lime wash, and enough hot water to make the compound a proper consistency, stir thoroughly and keep hot while applying. Six quarts of the mixture will cover about 100 square feet of surface, and is very durable. It may be colored any shade if so desired .-





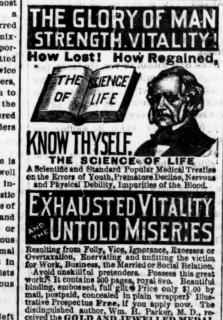
s fed on American prairies, cured and put up in Chicago or Kansas City, and then sent to England. There it is repacked (not always), marked with the broad arrow, and sent as English hams, etc., to Australia. Prof. Shelton says America ought to do a big trade with Australia, and might if her people would make an effort to gain the business.

THERE has been a great bue and cry raised about mortgage sales of farm property in the State of Kansas, one assertion made by Mr. George being such that on its basis the farms which had been sold within six months would aggregate 2,650 square miles, and this calculation, [carried out, would dispose of every acre of farming land in the State within six years, with what has already been sold on this basis. In Ellis, Trego and Shawnit Coun tion I have always found these plants to ties, says a Kansas Farmer correspondent, yield the most. They accumulate on them not a single farm occupied by its owner has been sold under mortgage within a year. In several other counties investigated one or two farms have been foreolosed. Many lands have been sold under mortgage, but the man who got bit was the fellow, usually an eastern eapitalist, who advanced money on land he never saw.

Many cases of scrofula and other blood dissases are hereditary, and difficult to cure. But we wish to state positively that Hood's Sarsaparilla does cure scrofula in every form. The most severe cases have yielded to this medicine when all others failed.

Che Poultry Bard.

Clessification of Eggs. The following is the classification of eggs. which is used in the transactions of the Chamber of Commerce of Boston. Eggs shall be classified as follows: Extras, firsts, seconds, thirds and known marks. "Extras" shall comprise the very best qualities freshlaid, clean eggs in season, put up in the best manner, where every condition necessary to place fine eggs in Boston market has been complied with. "Firsts" shall comprise fine marks of eggs, such as come in carload lots, or smaller lots, and are packed in fine order, fresh in season and reasonably clean, tomers. "Seconds" shall comprise all stock "Thirds" shall comprise all poor stocks in bad order, rotten, etc. Stock not considertion or mark, and shall be of such quality as those familiar with the mark generally understood it to be, in the season in which it is offered. "Extra" to pass at the mark, dizen, and ' Firsts' not more than two dozen or 11/4 dozen per barrel, it sold in barrels.



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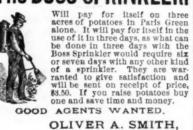
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y \$14, will receive one of the watches and

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and the case is guaranteed by the manufact

for 15 years. These guarantees account

vatch guarantee to keep in repair one year h

more's trees were be start, they were impro pruning and the low that now, taking the would be hard to find ed tops.

fitable, or is it advisab for market, on sandy bearing, while young, looking fruit which se The tree is very hardy the best in the fore p May and June they are A. J. Bracelin-I Davis, and would not

that the public taste is a higher standard in qu

and prolific; are earl improving in quality w readily for many years know what it is doin only speculate as to its A. J. Bracelin-ls t

J. H. Weimore-I Steele's Red. It is di win or Red Canada. J. M. Granger-Wil

Mr. LaFleur-The F

called Steele's Red im

synonym. The Baldy or three years, giving

GIBBONS BROS DETROIT, MIC \$50 to \$100 a Month or local and traveling men to sell Fruit Ornamental Stock. Steady work all throu Fall and Winter. Address for terms E. B. ARDSON & Co., Nurserymen, Geneva, New \$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted, 50 best of ing articles in the world. I sample for Address S. A. MARSH. Detroit,

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ion of Fruit to Hea by a paper upon the the Secretary of the discussion ranged o oles, raspberries an ew extracts from th Gazette: A. J. Bracelin ine carefully proned hi young, that only a l required to do the Mr. LaFleur-Al may not be entirely true, yet it is true ar

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POMOLOGY IN A

At a recent meetle

mological Society

Warner, in Mont

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six years, and is thr mportance of atter while the trees are ye long as you can; but saw remembering alv cal sense. Charles Manwarin perfect tops, one s habits of the differ

accordingly. We she to carry out her des tops to trees. J. H. Wetmoreorchard I made some securing the right wa ing too pear together not now set less than ed the heads too low leaders to form ope should now head the the Greening, and no leaders but let them g

been one of the most would now set Bald and Hubbardston. Charles Manwaring W. J. Shirley- Is th

dicated. The Green

that variety. Its adv tree is hardy, comme and sells well in mark true, but the quality is be condemned. The pr

the public Ben Davis a educating the public to rection. There are p which can be grown in not grow good fruit wi Mr. LaFleur-There ussion over the mer apple than any other the whole thing n like this: Tree a

a distinct variety? puted.

called Steele's Red, so men: this too is incorre never be applied to eit the Baldwin. There known as Steele's Re name applied to some of which is unknown. confuses. If we do name of an apple we sh is before giving a local J. M. Granger was no began by saying his the ple orchard was radio those marked out by Wetmore, and he thou more profitable, with bu in outlay for trees to st place, he would seek te land, somewhat elevat dry soil, just rolling water off readily. As s would answer, he woul harrow the surface fine ground so as to leave to apart when set. He w nate row to Wageners Rhode Island Greening and a few of the choices and fall apples. He about the same depth were in the nursery, bu would raise the earth tree, so as to throw the time of setting be would head back a little, and

using fertilizers keep toil. The third yes Wagener, I think, will ifth year I should expe a bushel from each at amount. The sixti seventh, one bushel: hinth, three bushels; making a total of 10% aree barrels of first-cl

selling at \$1 net per bar of seconds at 10c., 17 from each tree, and fro entire orchard) the snug the first ten years. As arge enough to crowd e out, beginning with the

keeping up this thinnis

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OMOLOGY IN ALLEGAN COUNTY.

At a recent meeting of the Allegan County mological Society, held at the home of A. Warner, in Monterey, Dr. H. L. Turner, Wayland, read a paper upon "The Relaon of Fruit to Health, which was followed a paper upon the culture of the apple, by Seretary of the Society, after which the ussion ranged over topics relating to apextracts from the report of the Allegan

A. J. Bracelin inquired if any one had so arefully proned his apple orchard, while oung, that only a large pruning knife was onired to do the work, as stated in the

Mr. LaFieur-Although the statement may not be entirely practical, nor literally x years, and is thrown in to illustrate the aportance of attending to these things while the trees are young. Use the knife as long as you can; but when necessary, use the www remembering always to use good, practi-

Charles Manwaring-To be able to form erfect tops, one should understand the tabits of the different varieties and prune accordingly. We should aim to assist nature carry out her design in forming perfect ons to trees.

J. H. Wetmore-When I set my apple chard I made some mistakes, first, in not enting the right varieties: next, in plantg too pear together, 33 feet apart (I should ot now set less than 30 feet); next, I formed the heads too low and cut out some of the eaders to form open, spreading tope. I ould now head the trees higher, especially the Greening, and never cut out the main eaders but let them grow more as nature indicated. The Greening, on my soil, has been one of the most profitable varieties. I would now set Baldwin, Stark, Greening, and Hubbardston.

Charles Manwaring-Although Mr. Wetmore's trees were headed too low at the start, they were improved soon after by good runing and the lower limbs cut away, so that now, taking the orchard altogether, it would be hard to find one with better form-

W. J. Shirley- Is the Ben Davis tree protable, or is it advisable to set that variety for market, on sandy soil? I have seen it bearing, while young, large crops of finelooking fruit which sells readily in market. The free is very hardy. The quality is not the best in the fore part of winter, but in May and June they are at their best.

A. J. Bracelin-I would not set Ben Davis, and would not advise others to set that variety. Its advocates claim that the tree is bardy, commences to bear young, and sells well in market. This may all be true, but the quality is poor and in time will be condemned. The paper just read claimed that the public taste is being educated up to a higher standard in quality. I think giving feet. the public Ben Davis apples to eat would be neating the public taste in the wrong diection. There are plenty of good apples which can be grown in this section. Why ot grow good fruit when we can?

Mr. LaFleur-There has been more disassion over the merits of the Ben Davis single plate and was awarded first proknow what it is doing at present; we can only speculate as to its future.

A. J. Bracelin-Is the Eteele's Red apple

win or Red Canada.

Mr. LaFleur-The Red Canada has been synonym. The Baldwin at one time was to be grown on a large scale. called Steele's Red, sometimes, by nurserymen: this too is incorrect. The name should never be applied to either the Red Canada or the Baldwin. There is no distinct variety mown as Steele's Red, except some local name applied to some variety, the true name of which is unknown. This misleads and confuses. If we do not know the correct name of an apple we should find out what it is before giving-a local name.

J. M. Granger was next called out, and he began by saying his theory of starting an ape orchard was radically different from e marked out by Messis. LaFleur and Wetmore, and he thought would be much nore profitable, with but a trifling increase outlay for trees to start with. In the first place, he would seek ten acres of righ, fertile dry soil, just rolling enough to earry the water off-readily. As soon in spring as it kept in a fresh state for family use. would answer, he would plow it deeply and apart when set. He would set every alterate row to Wageners and the balance to were in the nursery, but in after cultivation would raise the earth up some around every lead back a little, and plants corn for two

a bushel from each tree, or an average of and not the exception, as at present. amount. The sixth year, one-half bushseventh, one bushel; eighth, two bushels;

until you finally leave the trees 64 feet apart, freely admitting air, light, sunshine, and all the recuperative forces in nature, to sustain a long, fruitful old age; and as they yearly lay their rich fruitage at the door of the husbandman, it will rejoice his heart and fill his purse." Mr. President, I have much more to say; but, realizing I have already occupied too much of your valuable time, will step. Before quitting I would say, plant a row all around the tarm, two rods apart.

H. G. Buck-The first season after setting, I cultivate raspberry plants and let them grow without much pinching off, but the second year 1 cut back to within two s, raspberries and grares. We make a feet, then pinch back; this induces plenty of laterals ready for the next season's crop, keeps the plant stocky and self-supporting. 1 cut out the old canes in the spring; leaving them in over winter helps support the new growths and keeps them in place. The Taylor blackberry is one of the best. It is hardy and prolific, quality good.

J. M. Granger-I think there is as much money in evaporated raspberries as there is me, yet it is true and practical for the first in selling by the quart from the bushes. Large quantities are evaporated in the east. The dry fruits sell for eighteen to twenty cents per pound. [It takes three quarts of berries to make one pound of dried fruit.

Wm. Schub-I have a small planting of not better, than most all other small fruits. I find ready sale for them. They are hardy and produce large crops. I have recently visited Mr. Hayes, cf Talmadge, Ottawa County, who has an extensive vineyard of Nisgara grapes. I there saw some of the finest clusters of that variety of grape I have ever seen. Mr. Hayes follows the Kniffen system, using two wires, the lower one three and a half feet from the ground, the upper wire nearly seven feet high. The vines are twelve feet in the row and the rows ten feet spart. Only one main stalk is allowed to grow. All laterals are kept off below the lower wire, but at this point two laterals are arms for the lower wire. The main vine is then continued to the upper wire, forming W. W. Hillborne, in Farmers' Advocate. two arms, one running each way. These are kept closely proned and pinched back. Only the desired number of clusters is allowed for each vine. I only saw the older vines, or one part of his vineyard. I understand he has changed or improved upon the first setting. I am much pleased with Mr. Hayes'

manner of growing and bandling his vines. Mr. Strong-Is there not another system for training vines, in tree form, so they become self-supporting, which does not require a wire trellis?

Mr. LaFleur-When I was in southern Missouri I found nearly all the grapes grown upon the tree or self-supporting system. It is also practiced to some extent in Michigan when the vines are strong and old enough. It takes many years for a vine to become self-supporting. I too visited Mr. Hayes' vineyard. I like his method of bandling his vines and shall follow it so far as I am able to do in growing my own vines. Something over one half of Mr. Hages' 5,000 vines are six feet apart in the row. This gives one whole wire to each vine for every twelve

THE WORDEN GRAPE.

Among the popular new grapes the Worden is pressing steadily forward. At our county fair this fall, I entered it for the best apple than any other grown here. I think Another grape man entered the Niagara for whole thing may be summed up the best single plate and variety and was the whole thing may be summed up the best single plate and valvey and the whole thing may be summed up the best single plate and valvey and the whole thing may be summed up the best single plate and valvey and the whole thing may be summed up the best single plate and valvey and the whole thing may be summed up the best single plate and valvey and the best single plate and the best single p this: Tree a good grower, hardy very index disappointed at hot getting the production of pollen is an exhaustive and prolific; are early bearers; fruit atmproving in quality with age; sells well in for it. And while I believe it will become a market at present; it may continue to sell prominent market grape in the future, I do tendily for many years, or it may not. We not see that it will supersede the Concord. The Worden ripens at the latter end of the peach seasen, and it has been my experience, for many years, that grapes sell but slowly a distinct variety? I have heard this dis- at that time and only a moderate quantity can be disposed of. The real market for J. H. Wetmore-I have what is called grapes begins when the peach crop is out of Steele's Red. It is different from the Bald the way. October is the month when the bulk of the grape crop is disposed of. The Con-J. M. Granger-Will Mr. AsFleur give his cord is then in its prime, but the Worden is past that stage and as it ripens fully 10 days before the Concord and does not keep well called Steele's Red improperly; it is only a lafter its prime, it cannot replace the Concord JACOB GANZHORN

ANN ABBOR, October 15, 1890.

Who Will Give the Information.

WEBSTER, Oct. 20, 1890.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Wishing to set out an orchard of both apples and peaches, would like to inquire through the FARMER the most profitable vatrees. Soil clay loam. Truly yours,

GEO.W. MERRILL.

Picking and Keeping Fruits for Family Use.

This article is intended more especially for farmers and others who grow their own and, somewhat elevated, with a naturally fruit and wish to lengthen the period as much as possible through which fruit may be

Apples, first in importance, may be kept barrow the surface fine, then stake out the in good condition until midsummer, or until ground so as to leave the trees sixteen feet the new fruit is ready for use. It is a common practice among the farmers to sell all their apples that the packers can be prevailnode Island Greenings, Baldwins, Spies, ed upon to put up for shipment and keep and a few of the choicest varieties of summer | the culls for their own use. Such fouit is and fall apples. He would set the trees usually either small, imperfect specimens, about the same depth in the ground they or injured by the codling moth, and will not keep well; hence, long before the new crop comes in apples have altogether disappeared tige, so as to throw the water from them. At from their tables. Does it not appear like time of setting he would trim to whipstalks, mistaken economy to dispose of all the firstclass? A few bushels of first-class Northern three years, giving clean tillage, and by Spys, Kings, Greenings, Baldwins, Russets, sing fertilizers keep up the fertility of the etc., should be carefully gathered as soon as oil. The third year from setting, the ripe and packed away for use in late winter Sagener, I think, will begin to bear. The and spring. So much benefit and pleasure th year I should expect to gather one-fourth can thus be derived that it should be the rule.

Apples to keep well and be of the best flavor must be picked as soon as ripe (this oth, three bushels; tenth, four bushels; may be known by the stem parting readily taking a total of 10% bushels to a tree—say from the tree) and kept in a cool, damp atee barrels of first-class packing apples, place. If a good cellar is available they elling at \$1 net per barrel and 1% bushels may be taken directly to it. Shelves may be seconds at 10c., 17 cents, making \$3.17 made any convenient length and width, from each tree, and from 1,600 trees (the with sides five or six inches wide. These hitre orchard) the snug sum of \$5.080 for shelves may be placed one above another with the first ten years. As fast as the trees get just sufficient room between to handle the arge enough to crowd each other, take them | fruit, eay ten inches. Fruit in this way may out, beginning with the little Wagener and be looked over often with little difficulty and

varieties keep splendidly on shelves. The pound of mace. The shell of the nut is picked the light pink side of the berry russet family, however, does not; they larger and harder than that of the filbert, bought in the market is of a greenish-white

some advantage over the shelves, as the fruit | pursued to preserve the substance and flavor in one box must be used before another is of the nut, as well as to destroy its vegeta. accessible, while with shelves it too often tive power. bappens that the finest samples disappear | The tree cannot be raised from the nut-

gooseberries which has paid me as well, if of straw to a depth of not less than six inch- duces about twelve pounds. es under the fruit and eight to ten inches deep over it; this will be sufficient to absorb the moisture arising from the fruit and prevent them from having any odor or taste of the soil. Cover the straw with earth to the depth of two or three inches at first, leaving the straw exposed at the top for ventilation. This may be covered with boards to prevent rain renetrating. As cold weather comes on cover with more soil and coarse manure just deep enough to prevent freezing. In the milder sections where the fruit often ripens up early, it is best to gather as soon as it is ripe and lay in heaps in the shade of the trees with a slight covering of straw, there allowed, one on either side. These form the to remain until there is danger of frost, when it can be placed in pits as directed above. -

Farm Orchards,

A correspondent of the Rural Home has some very true ideas about the orchards on the premises of the ordinary farmer. After stating the usual complaint about unprofitableness, etc., he says : "When tempted to complain of how little

his trees have done for him the average farmer will do well to consider what he has done for the trees. If he would do this with a reasonable degree of care his complaints would speedily cease. He would find that the failure to secure paying crops. I have seen a great many farm orchards but have found very few indeed which have at all times received the attention which they deserved. And I am free to confess that I have never taken care of my own trees as I ought perience, but, after all, when the labor and trees have, on an average, paid about as well

as any of my farm crops. "In too many farm orchards the trees are of any consequence are bestowed except bearing years. It can hardly be a matter of profitable. Farmers do not expect a totally neglected corn field to produce a large crop and do not look for a heavy yield of hav on land that has been long cropped without being manured. Yet it would be just as reasonable to expect good crops of corn or hay without cultivation or manure as it is to look for fine crops of fruit without doing anything to produce them. And, to make the matter worse than it appears at first glance, most of in grass and a crop of hay is removed from it every year. Every one who attempts to grow fruit, either for home use or to sell, needs to keep prominently in mind the fact that fruit trees need to be fed and cared for that they will make good returns for all the care and fertilizers they receive.

"When a man who has carefully and regularly pruned his trees, kept them free from light. In the case of seeds and fruits of any dusects, given them all needed cultivation, riety to set for market, also the properage of and used fertilizers liberally—when such a ent, and the plants which had grown slowly man complains (if such a one ever should and by daylight were ahead. It was observwill be in order to give him a careful and re- pewers of the plant were strongly affected, spectful hearing. But most of us who find being sacrificed to mere foliage and rapidity fault with our erchards can make no valid of increase in general size. claim for sympathy. The trouble of which we have so much to say is due far more to our imperfect methods and our general neglect than it is to any defect in the trees or any inherent difficulty in the business of fruitgrowing."

How to Grow and Haivest Nutmege Many persons have failed to get any results after planting in hot and forcing house the nutmegs bought in the stores. The process by which nutmege are prepared for commerce shows that only those nutmegs that are in the natural state can be used for raising trees. The nutmeg tree is of a majestic | the vine and berry. growth, as it attains a beight of fifty feet The leaves are of a fine green on the uppe surface and gray beneath. They are handsome in the outline and broad in proportion to the length. When the trees are about nine years old they begin to bear. They are diecious, having male or barren flowers upon one tree, and female or fertile upon another The flowers of both are small, white, beltshaped and without calyx. The embrye fruit a little reddish knob.

When ripe it resembles in appearance and size a small peach, and then the outer rind, which is about half an inch thick, bursts at the side and discloses a shining black nut, which seems the darker from the contrast of the leafy network of a fine red color with which it is enveloped. The latter forms the mace of commerce, and, having been laid to dry in the shade for a short time, is packed in cases and pressed together very tightly.

shrivel badly and should be kept in tight and could not, in the state in which it is tint. It is thought that the entire crop in boxes or barrels. Another good method of gathered, be broken without injuring the South Jersey this year will amount to 150,storage is to make boxes about ten inches nut. On that account the nuts are success- 000 bushels. The bogs in New Jersey are deep, sixteen inches wide and two feet long. ively dried in the sun and then by fire heat mostly controlled by stock companies, and These will hold about one and a half bush- till the kernel shrinks so much as to rattle in over \$2,000,000 are invested in them. They els. Place the fruit intended to be kept the shell, which is then easily broken. After pay an average dividend of about thirteen lorgest in the bottom boxes. When one box this the nuts are three times soaked in seais filled place another on top, which answers water; they are then laid in a heap, where will bring good prices this winter because of in place of a cover, and continue until the they heat and get rid of their superfluous required number are filled. This method has moisture by evaporation. This process is

too rapidly, leaving the sample inferior late | megs of commerce. The kernel, or nutmeg, in the season. This is especially true where | contains both a fixed oil, which is obtained a family of children have daily access to by pressure-a pound generally yielding three ounces-and a transparent, volatile The condition required to keep apples per- oil, which may be obtained by distillation in feetly is a cool, damp atmosphere, with the the proportion of a thirty-second part of the temperature just about freezing and as uni- weight of nutmeg used. The outer rinds are form as possible, and good ventilation. likewise not without use to the natives on Where a cellar is not obtainable the old the Banda Islands. They are laid in large fashioned method of burying in the ground heaps and allowed to putrefy. They give may be adopted. It is doubtful if any other origin to a blackish mushroom, which is esmethod now practised will keep fruit as per- teemed as a great delicacy. In Singapore fectly for use in spring. It must, however, the natives make a chutney pickle with the be properly done or the result will not be rind. Nutmegs grow all the year round, and satisfactory. Select a dry spot, place a layer | require a hot, moist climate. Each tree pro-

The Best Raspberries,

The Ohio Experiment Station has been making observations on the merits of the different varieties of raspberries and blackberries, and after comparing notes, this is the report:

Nearly, the same varieties stand at the head of the list as held that position five years ago.

Of the black-caps, the best that can be

named are Tyler, Ohio, Hilborn, and Gregg, given in the order of earliness. The Parmer is much like the Tyler, perhaps, being an improvement in vigor and productiveness. The best of the red sorts are Marlboro, Shaffer, Reliance, and Cuthbert. The best for home use of the whole list is Shaffer. A variety called the Muskingum resembles the Shaffer and is superior to it for market purposes, being finer, but is no better for home use. Neither the Reliance por the Cuthbert succeed in all localities, but where they are at home are very profitable. The Cuthbert is the latest of the reds, and the Tyler the earliest of those named. Thompson's Early Pride, a variety not fully tested, is very early

and quite promising. The best blackberries that can be named are Snyder, Taylor, Agawam, Ancient Briton and Erie. Snyder and Ancient Briton are neglect to properly care for the trees and the hardiest, hence the most reliable of those failure to thin the fruit when too large a named. Taylor and Erie are larger but less quantity was set were at the foundation of hardy. Agawam is the sweetest one on the list. Some call it insipid, while many prefer it to any other variety.

Celery Farms.

Among a number of special investigations being made in the Division of Agriculture to have done. Over-bearing and low prices of the Census Office, is that of "truck farmone year followed by a failure of the crop the ing," which is distinct from market gardennext season has been a not uncommon ex- ing in that the truck farmer raises one or more special crops in large quantities, in fertilizers are taken into the account the sections where the soil and climate are particularly favorable, and the product is shipped to distant markets; whereas the market gardener, even though his operations are almost wholly neglected. They are set, ocoften it is left alone, a little pruning is done of the specialties on a number of truck during the spring, and at intervals of several farms, and the figures already brought out single variety shows the high esteem I have this country upon which no work or expense ed to celery. The Kalamazoo celery district are expended in this way, certainly we cannot comprises over 1,500 acres, being cultivated what is involved in gathering the fruit in by some 300 families. The celery farms, as a rule, run in size from one-fourth to ten surprise that such orchards are not very acres each, but there is one of 60 acres. The crop is boxed and shipped by rail to all portions of the United States.

> Cultivation of Plants by Artificial Light, The experiments in the cultivation of plants under the electrical light, recently made by the botanical department of the Cornell University, have given some curious and interesting results, and results which the land estensibly devoted to trees is kept are in some respects confirmatory of somewhat similar experiments not long ago reported from Russia. The first and most noticeable effect of the treatment is an enormously increased rate of growth. The plants which are lighted seem to work day and as well as plants and he can rest assured night, and to "run very much to leaf." Vegetables shoot up very quickly, and peas in a few weeks are two or three times as tall as those planted at the same time in daykind, however, the results are entirely differcomplain) that his orchard is unprofitable it ed that in every instance the reproductive

> > Cranberry Crop in New Jersey.

One of the principal industries just now in South Jersey is the gathering of the cranberry crop, and thousands of people are busy picking the berries. The crop is considered the largest ever grown in the State and the berries are of good size and fine flavor. Cranberries were shipped from South Jersey as far back as fifty years ago, but the berries were small and lacked the flavor which they now possess. Then they grew in the low lands, the bogs being surrounded by woodlands which greatly retarded the growth of

The counties in which the berries are grown are Cape May, Atlantic, Ocean, Burington and Monmouth. The picking began about three weeks ago and will be continued until about the second week in October, when the crop will have been harvested. The growers have to watch very carefully for frost, which, if it once touches the berries, spoils them. The cautious grower will, in case the nights are cold enough for frost, appears in the female flower in the form of build big bonfi res around the bog, and thus try to keep the destroyer away from the vines. When a cool spell sets in like that of last week, the force of pickers is increased. Most of the pickers are Italians, and they live during the season in barracks erected at

the side of the bog. After the berries are picked they are not chants, who do not send for the berries for several weeks after picking, in order that the Resping up this thinning process as needed any decaying apples, taken out. Nearly all It takes 100 pounds of nutmegs to make one | berries may assume a richer color. When

the general scarcity of fruit .- American Cultivator.

Horticultural Items.

CALIFORNIA claims a new seedling peach which horticulturists think has a great future before it. It is yet unnamed and is a seedling of the Foster, a free-store, dry, yellow flesh, beautiful red cheek on yellow ground, and ripens two weeks ahead of Foster or Early Crawford, and in ripening follows close after Parson's Early or Hind's Surprise.

THE healthy tree isleasily : distinguished. The deeper the green color of the leaves the more thrifty the tree. A yellow color, no matter how slight, indicates that something is wrong. Examinations and comparisons of the trees in the orchard will enable the grow er to easily detect any lack of vigor in the trees by the shades of color of the leaves.

THE Kalamazoo Gazette, speaking of the display of fruits and vegetables at the Kalamazoo County fair, says: "Mr. Delevan Arnold had an exhibition of Bar:lett pears that was a curiosity. The time for Bartlett pears has long since passed and it was a conundrum how Mr. A. had kept the fruit so perfect. He finally stated that he tied paper bags closely around the fruit on the tree, which excluded the air, and then picked his pears when he wanted them."

THE Saginaw Courier-Herald tells of a curiosity in the shape of tomato plants grown by a resident of that city. Two plants stand about three feet apart, but on account of the thickness of the foliage they have the appearance of but one. The branches spread outcand cover a space ten feet and four inches wide and have grown to the height of 11 feet and five five inches. Quite a quantity of tomatoes have ripened and been picked and at present there is nearly a bushel of green ones. The plants are of the commo

SWINDLERS have successfully tried a new dodge in several counties in Indiana this fall. Under the guise of fruit pedlars they sell blight proof pears, tree currants, blue roses and other horticultural monstrosities, claiming to sell by authority and sanction of the State Hortfcultural Society. They sell Idaho pears at forty cents a tree, whereas the entire genuine stock is in the hands of one per son, and his price is five or six times as mnch. Thousands of common varieties of fruit will be delivered under the name of better sorts, to the disappointment of the buyers. Of course the claim to be connected with the State Society is false; State horticulal societies are not in that business.

THE committee on small fruits appointed by the Columbus (O.) Hortfcultural Society reported that until recently the Crescent stood at the head of profitable strawberries for market. Now, however, there are three other close competitors in the list, and of the four varieties it would be difficult to say which stood first. Aiphabetically the four varieties referred to are: Bubach, Crescent Haverland and Warfield. These are all firstclass market varieties. No other varieties on the experiment station grounds equal them in productiveness. At first sight it seems a these four varieties should each and every one be imperfect or pistillate. Yet is not this just what we might reasonably expect? expect as good a result in developed fruit as we can where no pollen is produced. We must remember, however, that in order to get the best results, these imperfect varie-ties must be well fertilized. Each succeeding year makes a revision of the list of sma fruits necessary.

Scrofula

diseases. Scarcely a family is entirely free from it, while thousands everywhere are its suffering slaves. Hood's Sarsaparilla has had remarkable success in curing every form of scrofula. The most severe and p running sores, swellings in the neck or goltre, humor in the eyes, causing partial or total blindness, yield to the powerful effects of this medicine. It thoroughly removes every impurity from the blood.

we believe, by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before she was six months old she had 7 running scrofula sores. One physician advised the amputation of one of her fingers, to which we refused assent. When we began giving her Hood's Sarsaparilla, a marked improvement was noticed and by a continued use of her recovery was complete. And she is now, being seven years old, strong and healthy."
B. C. JONES, Aina, Lincoln County, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

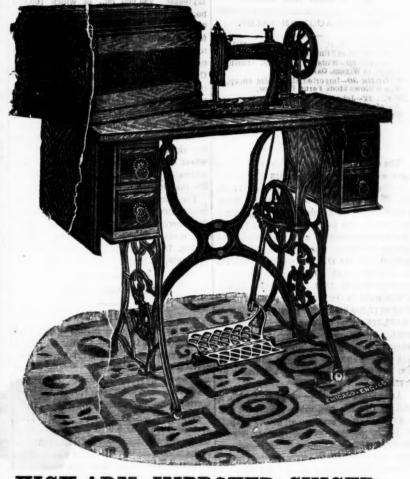


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Manufactured expressly for the MICHIGAN FARMER.

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1st. All the parts are made of the finest metal, and with the utmost care and precision, and are subjected to the test of an accurate steel. gauge, before being assembled.
2d. It is simple in construction—having few parts, no complication and not liable to get out of order. 3d It is a high arm, giving ampler room for any kind of work.

toom for any kind of work.

4th. It has a self-setting needle, thereby saving the operator much annoyance. It is very light-running, and not tiresome to the operator.

5th. It does a wide range of work, either fine or coarse, and both equally as good.

6th. It has the Fish Patent Loose Balance Wheel, nickle-plated—with Patent-Stop Motion, the most complete arrangement of the kind in plete arrangement of the kind in

rth. All the running parts of the machine subjected to wear, are made of the finest steel, case-hard-ened, thereby insuring great dura-

enea, thereby insuring great durability.

We furnish with each machine a complete set of attachments, put up in a velvet-lined case, consisting of one Ruffler, one Tucker, one Quilter, one Shirrer, one Braider, one Thread Cutter, one Binder, and one set of Hemmers; also the following accessories: Six Robbins.

lowing accessories: Six Bobbins one Paper Needles, one Foot Hem mer, two Screw Drivers, one Gauge Thumb Screw, one Extra Throat Plate, one Oil Can and Oil, and one Instruction EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

Highly Ornamented Head, Nickel-Plated Balance Wheel, Drop-Leaf Table of Oil-Polished Walnut, Gothic Box Cover with French Veneered Panels, Case of Two Drawers at each end of Table, with Locks and Veneered Fronts.

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Which Includes a Year's Subscription.

A Guarantee from the manufacturer for five years is sent with each machine.

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MICHIGAN FARMER

STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

GIBBONS BROTHERS,

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers, Nos. 40 and 42 West Larned St., DETROIT, MICH.

-EUOCESSORS TO-

ICHICAN FARHER

DETROIT, SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1890. This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post

affice as second class matter.

COMING AUCTION SALES.

OCTOBER 29-C. H. Rockwood, Poland-China swine, at Flint. OCTOBER 29-Willard C. Wixom, Shorthorn Cattle, at Wixom, Oakland Co. OCTOBER 30-Imported Shropshire sheep, The Willows Stock Farm, Paw Paw. NOV. 12-John L. Steele, Shorthorn and Hereford cattle, at Ionia-Col. J. A. Mann

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 164,013 bu., agains 157,804 bu. the previous week, and 167,831 bu. for corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 83,090 bu., against 221,144 bu, the previous week, and 116,173 by, the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 363,297 bu., against 270,434 per centa, all higher than a week ago. bu. last week, and 307,7 98 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on Oct. 18th was 18,607,246 bu. against 17,739,032 bu, the previous week, and 22,057,370 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. This shows an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 368,214 bushels. As compared with a year age the visible supply shows a decrease of 3.450,124 bu.

After reaching a range of \$1.04 for No. 2 red. on Tuesday last, values weakened and are now about 2c lower on all grades of spot. In futures speculative dealings are largely confined to the later months, December and May, and the latter month touched \$1.10 on Tuesday, the highest point yet reached for the new crop. Since then there has been a decline of 2%c. That values will again advance we fully believe, but that it will be at once is a question no one can answer. The statistical position is strong for holders, and in this State farmers ore generally well posted on that fact. They are waiting for dollar wheat, and it will take a good deal to conwince them that it will not finally come. When that figure is reached there will be free The following table exhibits the daily clos-

ing sales of spot wheat in this market from Oct. 1st to Oct. 24th inclusive : No. 1 No. 2

		AA TITLE.	nea.	neu.
Det.	1	97	96	
6.6	2	96%	974	
86	3	97	97%	92
66	***************************************	98		
64	4		99	9316
	6	99	1 00%	95
64	7	1 0036	1 01	9614
0.6	8	1 0036	1 02	90
64	9	9912	1 01	9514
64	10	1 00%	1 02%	96
6.6	11	99	1 00%	
-4	13	9914	1 01	95
-4		1 0014	1 02%	9614
44	14			
	15	1 00%	1 02	97
44	.16.,	1 00%	1 0214	96
61 -	17	1 01	1 02%	97%
94	18	99%	1 03	9754
96	20	1 (0	1 0336	98
44	21	1 01	1-04	9814
0.6		1 00%	1 0316	98
	22			360
16	23	993	1 03	***
	24	99	1 01%	96
-		0	NT- 0 -	- 244
No	o. 2 white sold	at yoc.	No. 3 W	hite at

The following is a record of the closing

prices on the various deals in futures each

day during the par	DP MAGGI			
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
Saturday			1 04	1 083
Monday			1 05%	1 099
Tuesday			1 (151/4	1 10
Wednesday			1 05%	1 095
Thu sday			1 04%	1 085
Friday			1 03%	1 079
			-	

It has been asserted that Roumania and Austria-Hungary h.ve had enormous crops of wheat this season; but so far deliveries of the new crop has not shown this to be a fact. So far the deliveries have been very backward, and firm markets have ruled. !In Roa mania the sharp advance has driven many of the short sellers into bankruptcy, and pr ce; in Hustrice-Hungary are higher than at harvest. In France, where the enormous barvest was reported so recently, the deliveries continue disappointingly small.

Recent mail advices from Copenhagen contain the following regarding the wheat crop in Danmark: The result is much below expectations. Before harvesting farmers were estimating the yield to be far above an average, but threshing has shown a great disappointment, and there is now no doubt but that the outturn will be even somewhat below a fair average crop. The harvesting of wheat took place in the second half of August, in the period where rain was nearly daily pouring down over all of Europe. Consequently the condition of the grain is rather poor.

The Paris correspondent of Bornbusch's trade circular says that the French official computations of their crop are erroneous and that French millers find difficulty in getting good wheat, and that F.ance will have barely enough wheat to tide them over to next crop.

In the Ostober crop report just received in pamphlet form from the Agricultural Deriment at Washington there is a note to the effect that the final figures on the wheat crop of the United States will be within 2@3 per cent of the estimate announced Oct. 10.

The reserves of foreign wheat in France on Sept. 23, were officially returned at 652, 600 hectolitres, against 2,445,600 hectolitres a year ago. This is a substantial difference, and if France has the crop assumed by the merkets, rather than the crop assumed by the government, a revival of French demand for wheat earges may shortly be looked for. Threshings thus far do not confirm the report of the best crop since 1882, as the French Minister of agriculture stated in his sch last week at a political meeting. Latest advices from Paris announce a rise both in "Twelve Marks" flour and new

wheat.-London Miller. The following table shows the quantity

the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

17,059,(92 17,768,000 6,160,000 Total pushels Oct. 4, 1890..... 40,937,092

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets daring the week ending Oct. 11 were 1,065,560 bu. more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending Sept. 27 the receipts are estimated to have been 4,782,616 bu. more than the consamption. The receipts show a decrease weeks in 1889. Shipments of wheat from India for the

week ending Oct. 11, 1890, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 280,000 bu., of which 160,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 120,-000 bu. for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 120,000 bu., of which 80,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 40,000 bu. to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to Oct. 11, aggregate 14,180,000 bu., of which 10,680,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 3,800,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1889 the shipments were 14,320,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India Sept. 30 was estimated at 1,896,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 1,776,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quoted quiet, with light demand. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 red winter, 7s. 4%d. per cental. No. 2 spring, 7s. 7%d.; California Club, 7s. 7d.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 10,351 bu. against 10,800 bu. the previous week, and 3,727 lu. for the corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 8,328 bu. against 17,856 bu. the previous week, and 1,578 bu, for the corresponding week in 1889. The visible supply of corn in the country on Oct. 18th amounted to 8,259,509 bu., against 8,364,-235 bu. the provious week, and 11,334,476 bu. at the same date in 1889. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicated of 104,726 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 6,528 bu. against 4, 499 bu. last week, and 3,876 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. Corn, owing to more liberal receipts, declined yesterday in sympathy with western points. No. 2 is noted at 54%c. No. 8 at 58%c. No. 2 vellow at 56c and No. 3 yellow at 54 1/2c per bu. At Chicago corn has also declined a little, but there is a strong feeling at bottom that will not allow prices to recede very far. May futures stand precisely the same as a week ago. In spot prices yesterday were as follows: No. 2, 50%c: No. 3, 50%c; No. 2 vellow, 521/c: No. 3 vellow, 511/c. Futures were quoted as follows: October, 50%c: November, 51c: December, 50%c: May, 53%c. Some extraordinary "crop reports" by the Farmers' Review which is getting a hiz reputation for unreliability. scared operators and caused a decline on Thursday. It is now known that the figures given were simply bad guesses.

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted quiet with light demand. Quotare as follows: Spot, 4s. 6% October, 4s. 6%d.; Nevember, 4s. 7d.; De-December, 4s. 6%d. There has been an advance in both spot and futures of 11/202d., or 3 to 4c, during the week.

OATS. The receipts at this point for the week were 33,668 bu., against 41,225 bu. the previous week, and 62,115 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 36.561 bu. against 88.416 be. the previous week and 15,669 bu. the same week in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on October 18th was 4,323,013 bu., against 3,989,892 bu. the previous week, and 7,113,311 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply shows an increas of 333,121 bu, for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 40,085 bu., against 56,939 bu. the previous week, and 55 339 bu. the corresponding week in 1889. Nothing seems to stop the upward tendency in oats. We have to note another advance, which is general in all domestic markets. It looks as if there would be an absolute scarcity in this grain before the end of the crop year, as threshing demonstrates in many western states that the estimated yield was too high. They are also very light in weight. No. 2 white are now selling here at 47%c per bu., No. 3 white at 46%c, No. 2 mixed at 46c, and light mixed at 46%c. At Chicago oats are also higher than a week ago, and quoted steady. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows: No. 2 white, 47c; No. 3 white, 46c; No. 2 mixed, 441/@45c; No. 3, 42@43c. Fatures sold as follows for No. 2 mixed; Oc'ober, 42@421/c; November, 421/c; December, 43%c; May, 46%c. At New York yesterday, oats were quiet, but at advanced prices as compared with a not be unexpected. Quotations were as follows: No. 2 white, 52@521/c; mixed 56c: No. 2 Chicago mixed, 49%c. In futures closing prices for No. 2 mixed were as follws: October at 481/c, November at 481/c and

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

December at 49% c per bu.

BUITER. Good butter is worth about a cent mor than last week, but on the local market it is difficult to get a really choice article of dairy. When it can be got it is taken quick at 18c. or even more, but the general run of dairy stock sells at 15@17c, and of this class of stock there is a good supply. Creamery is selling at a range of 18@23c, the latter price only obtainable for a really choice article. That class of butter retails at 30c per lb., or more, so that the poor retailer has an neoumonly good share of the profits of the ousiness. Although a number of frosts have

was reported, with prices fully steady and some inclination on the part of purchasers to take the medium grades. Quotations yesterday were as follows: Fancy separator goods, 24@24%c; fine, 20@ 23c; good to choice, 17@20c; fine dairies, 19@21c; medium to fair, 14@18c; packing stock, fresh, 8@9c, old, 6@7c. The New York market has improved during the week. Rxelpts have been moderate, and the demand has kept desirable grades well cleaned up. Western creamery is in modfor those eight weeks of 553,824 bu. as erate supply, and fancy grades held quite compared with the corresponding eight firmly at 24@24%c, generally the latter price for finest grades. Firsts are in good demand and firm at 21@23c, and seconds wanted at 18@20c, but the latter grade is very scarce, Fine imitation creamery is in good demand and firm, and closely graded western dairy would sell promptly, but very little is being received. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows:

1	WERE WORK DECOME		
I	Creamery, State pails, extra	23	@24 @24%
١	Creamery, State and Penn., seconds to firsts	18	@ 22
I	extras State dairy, half-firkin tubs and pails		G 53
1	firsts	19	221
١	State dairy, tubs, thirds	17	@18 @16 @20
ı	State dairy, firkins, extras State dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	19 15	018
ı	WESTERN STOCK.		
ı	Creamery, Elgin, extra	24	024%
I	Creamery, Western, average fisits Creamery, Western, seconds	91 18	Q.23 Q.20
I	Creamery, Western, thirds Creamery, Western, fourths	15 13	@17 @14
ı	Croamore Wostorn June extras	17	@19 @18
١	Creamery, Western, June, firsts Creamery, Western, June, seconds	15	Ø16 Ø19
Ì	Western imitation creamery, firsts Western imitation creamery, seconds	13	@15
I	Western imitation creamery thirds Western dairy, firsts	10 14	@11 @16
I	Western dairy, seconds	11	@12 @1014
I	Western . dairy, June, seconds to	101	4012
I	Western factory, June, firkins, extra		1018
ı	Western factory, June, tubs, extra Western factory, June, seconds to	12	@12%
ı	firsts		@1114 @184
١	Western factory, fresh, tubs, firsts Western factory, seconds		601114
۱	Western dairy and factory, thirds	94	@10
I	Weetern dairy and fastory, fourths		@ 9

The exports of butter from New York since May 1st, the beginning of the trade year, compare as follows:

1		Exports.
•	For week ending Octt. 20	430,286
	Same week 1889	327,062
1	Since May 1, 1889	10,633,182
	Same week 1889	11,050,567

CHEESE. There is a steady tone to the cheese matket at the east. Here the market is firm at a range of 10%@11c per lb. for full creams, with holders expecting an advance rather than a decline. 'The Canadian markets are firm. At Chicago, however, continued quietude was the rule, with the sales of this s'aple less than usual at this sesson of the year. The mild weather is said to be a partial cause of the slow movement to the South. Local prices are also rather above an Eastern and export basis. Quotations were as follows: Fall cream cheddars, 83/@93 per lb.; do twins, 9@91/c; single flats, 9%c; Young Americas, 9%@%9c; pound skime, 7%@8%c; hard skims, flats, 81/6,51/c; brick cheese, 11@ however, which is not wanted at home, and sold low the past week. Quotations in that

market yesterday were as follows:
state factory, fancy, full cream,
September 9% 0 9%
Statefactory choice 9% a 9%
September. 940 9% State factory choice 9% State factory, fine, full cream. 969% State factory, good. 8% State factory.
State factory, good 840 8%
State factors fats 7369 816
State factory ordinary 7 @ 7%
State factory, skims, average, small 7%0 7%
State factory, light skims, choice 7 @ 7%
State factory, skims, fine 6%@ 6%
State factory, skims good 6 @ 6%
state factory, skims, medium 4% @ 5%
State factory, full skims 240 34
state factory, Itili whilms
State factory, skims, nne, small 1460 75 state factory, skims, average, small 1760 75 state factory, skims, she 66 66 state factory, skims, good 66 66 state factory, skims, good 66 66 state factory, skims, medium 446 55 state factory, full skims 256 35 bhio flats, fine, fall 9 66 85 bhio flats, early 66 85
Ohio flats, early 6 @ 8%
The exports of cheese from New York

since May 1 (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows:

	with		pric€8				
At	Utica,	on	Monday	, the	mai	rket	W
Same	ime last	yea	r	****		55,4	39,
Since	May 1, 1	1890				57,0	
Same	week 18	19 .				1,9	
For w	eek and	ng	Oct. 20			1,4	98,
						-	lb

Was sold figured up 11,024 boxes, sgainst 9,743 boxes the previous week, and 10,835 for the corresponding date last year. The range of prices was from 8%@9%c, with %@9c the ruling figures.

At Little Falls, prices ranged from 8%@ 14c on factory, and 9@104c on dairy. About 6,000 packages were disposed of. According to advices from Western New Yerk, factorymen are inclined to hold their

cheese rather than sell at current rates. The Liverpool market yesterday was quot ed firm, with fair demand; quotations were 494, 0d. per cwt. for finest colored and white new American, an advance of 1s. per cwt. from the figures quoted a week ago.

WOOL

The strength in the eastern markets con tinues, and as foreign markets are also strong ho ders appear to occupy an unassailable week ago. Spot are scarce, and while the position. Manufacturers have bought heavily market rules quiet a further advance would the past two weeks, and there has been some slacking off in sales. This, however has not weakened the market, for on some western, 46% @50c; white western, 50@ grades values show a slight advance, while all are held firm. A telegraphic report from Boston, received on Wednesday, says:

"There has been a good demand for wool and several manufacturers are here taking good lines of domestic and foreign goods.

The market is firm and transactions are at at 323 for X and 33%@31c for XX, while Michigan X is firm at 30@31c. No. 1 fleeces are in demand at 38c for Onio and 37c for ichigan. Combing and delaine fi-ec: a e quite active and firm at previous prices. Michigan, Con Territory is selling quite well, including fine at 60@62c clean, fine medium at 58@ 0c, and medium at 55@57c. Texas and California are in better demand, with sales of hoice long staple at 22@24c, and short staple at 17@20c. Oregon wools are steady eastern selling mostly at 17@216 Pulled wools are in demand; choice selling at 45@47c; fair to good supers at 35

@40c, and extra at 22@30c. Foreign woo are in demand and very firm." The London wool sales have closed, and quotations on Merino wools were 1d. (2:) higher than at the opening, and cross-bred

of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in good shape owing to the frequent rains. But the United States, as previously reported. and any farmer can get information suffisuch grass must lack substance, and dairy amounted to 4,000 bales. A Merino wool cows should have their feed seinforced with shrinking 50 per cent, sold at 14d. (28c). some meal and bran if the flow of milk is This is an Australian wool, with the flank expected to continue and good butter be belly, leg and neck wool taken out. To lay made. At Chicago a good local demand that wool down in the Boston market would cost the purchasers about 14c more, counting duties, freight, insurance, etc., which would bring the cost to the manufacturer up to 42 @43c per lb.

Of the Boston market the Bulletin of las veek says:

"Onlo and Pannsylvania fleeces continue to move at very full figures. The scoured cost of a good XX is quite 75c clean and the cost or a good XX is quite 75c crean and the veterans are recalling earlier days. The price in the grease is 34½@35c, with sales at the higher price. Ohio X rests securely on a basis of at least 68c clean. A continued demand for No. 1 wool has pushed up the price of clothing to 39c, though one sale is reported as least 68c. There is a son. is reported as low as 37c. There is a con tinued inquiry for the unwashed and unmer chantable wool. Some unwashed brought 23c this week, or 67c clean. Michigan woo 23c this week, or 67c clean. Michigan wool is very strong at 30@31 or 60@68c clean. The demand is very fair. Unwashed has sold at 21c or 60c clean. The supply left in Michigan is not believed to be large. Staple wools continue in good request and some are held for higher figures. The highest price yet paid for good washed No. 1 combing is 42c, but there is at least one lot for which 43c has been bid and declined. The unwashed combings are also stronger and more active. A good threestronger and more active. A good three eighths-blood Kentucky will bring 30c to day or 52@53c clean, and a quarter-blood 27c or 47c clean. The demand for cheviots has pushed manufacturers into the market for these wools. Delaine is strong and high. One extreme sale of Ohio delaine in noted at 37% or about 78c clean; 75c clean is the more usual basis. Michigan delaine is pretty well established on 35c in the In reference to lots held in this State,

may be said that a further advance in values will have to take place before many of the holders can be reached. They have held some time, and can afford to wait a little longer. Buyers in the interior are offering 26c for ordinary washed fleeces but more than this is usually paid when the clip is of good quality. Unwashed ranges 17 to 19c, according to condition. We hear of a few sales of straight lots, a good many bucks included, at 16c all around. Prospects continue excellent, as the woolen interests are improving.

Parties having wool for sale will do well to correspond with Trangott Schmidt & Sons, of Detroit, as they are large dealers and sell direct to manufacturers.

A KINDLY CRITIC.

JACKSON, Oct. 16, 1890. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

In renewing my subscription for the MICHIGAN FARMER another year, I wish to best and cheppest agricultural paper published. I like the paper for the reliable information it gives its readers. But I am particularly pleased with its non-partisan spirit, as shown in its recent advocacy of reform in the maragement of some of our State institutions.

With the FARMER I do not sgree on the subject of the tariff, but when I see a willingness to present both sides of the question and a desire to place in afficial stations honest, capable men, I certainly have no reason to complain. The undersigned is 12c. The New York market is quiet and one of the rapidly increasing multitude steady, with values about the same as a who believe that if the crime of realing the week ago, with a feudeboy to shade outside many to enrich the few (under the form of figures to good customers. Low grade stock, law called tar ff) were dague rreotyped in the heavens, no high tariff man would turn for which there is little demand abroad, has his face heavenward in prayer.

J. M. ROOT.

We thank our corresponds

kindly remarks regarding the FARMER, and appreciate the confidence he has in its honesty of purpose, although differing so radically upon some questions of public policy. And let us remark, while upon this topic, that although we believe thoroughly in the principle of protective duties in collecting revenue to sustain the government, we are quite willing, nay, would be

apxious, for the repeal of all protective laws whenever they are shown by actual experience to be inimical to the best interests of the people of the United States. Did we believe that a protective tariff 'robbed the many to enrich the few" we would oppose it. But we do not believe this, for all lines of trade and manufacturing are open to every citizen. Our corres pondent, or any one else, can engage in any industry he chose, those enjoying the highest protection as well as any others, and share the high profits which he believes this policy insures to thim. There can be no class legislation in such a law, for all may profit by it. There is hardly a day in the year in which citizens are not turning from one business to another to better their coldition, and we have yet to learn that there s a law on the statute books of the country which prevents it if the business be legitimate. If this were not so, a protective policy might be deemed oppressive. But its benefits are open to all. The increased profits in a certain line of business which protective tariff gives to new industries, are soon equalized by the many competitors who engage in it, and other industries are benefitted by the withdrawal of labor and

capital from a less profitable field. It is in

this way that a protective tariff, while re-

taining the markets of the country for its

ceived in the varied industries it creates

and cherishes, whether on the farm, in the

own citizens, yet equal zes the rewards re

factory or the mart of commerce. THE London Graphic says the bright spot in English agriculture is live stock. At a recent fair, common Southdown ewes sold up to 60s. (\$15) per head, and lambs at 40s. (\$10) per head, and everything offered was sold. It is certain that the success of English live stock breeders, in the face of the severest depression existing in the agricultural interests of the United Kingdom, is very creditable to their enterprise and skill, Home Journal. and has made the world tributary to them. But American breeders have began to contest their supremacy even in the breeds of stock native to the British Islands.

THE publisher of the Ohio Farmer offers very low price where both are taken together. If any of our readers wish a good agricultural paper from another State, we have every reason to believe the Ohio Farm-

cient from a single number to pay the dollar asked for a year's subscription.

YES AND NO.

CLINTON, Oct. 15, 1890.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR.-Will please answer the following question in your paper : Are the two men nominated on the Republican State ticket for Auditor General and Commissioner of the State Land Office the same as those whose names you published as voting against the meat inspection bill? Their names are Giddings and Berry. SUBSCRIBER.

The candidate for Commissioner of the Land Office on the Republican State Ticket, John G. Berry, and member of the State Senate from the 27th District, voted against the meat inspection bill in the last legislature, and helped to defeat the measure.

Theron S. Giddings, nominee on the State Republican ticket for Auditor General, was not in the last legislature. He is a resident of Kalamazoo. The Giddings who took such an active part in defeating the bill was J. Wight Giddings, lawyer and newspaper publisher at Cedillac. He represented the 28th District. The similarity of names has robably misled our correspondent, as it did urselves until we looked up the matter.

LIVE STOCK INSPECTION BILL.

SPRINGWELLS, Oct. 15, 1890. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I would like you to inform the farmers and butchers of Wayne County how George C. Huebner, the aspirant for County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket voted on the Live Stock Inspection bill.

Also how Joseph Nagel who was Senator at the same time voted on said bill.

George C. Huebner, Representative from the First District of Detroit in the last legislature, voted against the Live Stock Inspicetion bill.

Joseph Nagel, Senator from the First District of Wayne County, did not vote on the Live Stock Inspection bill at all. After promising to vote for the bill he dodged the ssue, ond thus aided in its defeat.

TO LIVE STOCK MEN.

ANN ARBOR, October 20th, 1890. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I wish to call the attention of breeders and feeders of cattle to the record of James S. Gorman, a State Senator in the last legislator, on a question of much importance to them. It will be remembered that the Live Stock Inspection bill was passed by the House, and then went to the Senate. James smphasize the common expression, it is the S. Gorman pretended to a number of his constituents that he favored the bill, but when a vote was taken Senator Gorman was conveniently absent, and the friends of the bill were beaten by a few votes. It was charged at the time that money was freely used by the Armour lobbyists to defeat the bill in the Senate, Did Mr. Gorman, in dodging a vote, do so from a spirit of patriotism, or did Armour's representatives convince him that they knew better what his constituents wanted than they did themselves? Let us hear from Mr. Gorman. 1 am sure, Mr. Editor, you will give him an opportunity to answer this question, or to make any explanation he wishes.

SHORTHOEN BREEDER. Yes, Mr. Gorman can have all the space he wishes to reply to our correspondent, who is a veteran cattle breeder and farmer.-ED.

We Cannot Say.

FARMER.

WATNE, Mich., Oct. 18th, 1890. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I write to ask you if you will state in your paper the State institutions that use butterine instead of butter, and also if they use Michigan beef. A NEW EUBSCRIBER. We cannot say positively as to butterine.

It is possible, however, that purchases have

been stopped since the fight made rgainst its use by various farmers and farmers' associations. So far as Chicago dressed beef is concerned, we kt ow its use has been discontinued at various State institutions. whether at all of them or not we do not know We shall make some inquiries regarding both articles. THE Immigration Commissioner of South Dakota has issued his estimate of acreage and yield for the season of the principal farm crops of that State, based on 487 reports, representing all but two counties, He finds the total yield of wheat to be 17,

066 609 bushels; corn, 17,492,242 bushels;

oats, 17,202,501 bushels; rye, 291,880

bushels; barley, 2,314,970 bushels; buck-

wheat, 19,764 bushels; flax, 2,757,275 general average per bushel per acre or the principal crops is: Wheat, 8.66; corn, 28.3; Date, 25.4; rye, 14 5; barley, 17.4; buck wheat; 8.3; flax, 6 4; potatoes, 45.4. FARM for sale of 520 acres in Crocker township, Ottawa County. One of the best farm houses in the county; ample barns and sheds, large apple orchards, well watered, and situated near the village of Nunica, on the D., G. H. & M. R. R. This is one of the best stock farms in the State; also well adapted to all kinds of grain, and will be sold very cheap. Immediate possession given. Will also be sold in parcels of 40 acres and upwards to suit purchasers. Terms easy. For full particulars call on or address

Literary Notes.

Bank, Grand Haven, Mich.

George D. Turner, care of First National

MRS. ULYSSES S. GRANT has been induce by a New York editor to tell the story of he courtship by General Grant, and the warrior's proposal to her, and the article will ap pear in the October number of the Ladies

How to GROW STRAWBERRIES is a pamphlet of 144 pages, by T. B. Terry, a well known writer on potato culture, who has recently tropped into strawberry growing, been quite uccessful, and developed a great deal of en thusiasm on the subject. The pamphlet is, in his paper and the Michigan Farmer at a large part, a reprint of Mr. Terry's articles in the Country Gentleman and other journals for which he writes; it is illustrated, we'l written, and pleasant and instructive reading, and its perusal will no doubt stimulate many to try been experienced, pastures keep in pretty wools were unchanged. The purchases for or will suit them. It is an excellent paper, Root, Medica, O.; by meil, 40c.

AT a recent meeting of the Executive to the appearance of the trees as was the Committee of the Michigan State Grange for the transaction of business, the following resolution relating to free passes was presented and unanimously adopted; and the Secretary of the State Grange was instructed to present the resolution to all candidates aspiring to a seat in the State Legislature of 1890, and ask for an explicit and definite answer thereto from each and every candidate, such answer to be directed to the Secretary's office before the 20th of October if procticable:

" Resolved, That we are in favor of a law to prohibit the use of Free Passes by all State efficials, and that we will support no man for either branch of the Legislature who will not pledge himself to work and vote for the passage of such a law."

And the following resolution at the same meeting was presented by Judge J. G. Ramsdell, of Traverse City, and adopted by the committee:

"Resolved, That we are opposed to the repeal of the so-called mortgage taxation law, and favor a law that shall assess the value of the mortgage to the owner thereof. in the town or ward where the property is situated. We also favor such a change in our tax laws as will compel no person to pay taxes on a greater interest in property than he owns.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that total values of the exports of beef and hog products from the United States during the month of September, 1890, and during the 11 months ending Sept. 30, 1890, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows: September, 1890, \$10, 795,597; September, 1889, \$7,872,691. F.r. the 11 months ended Sept. 30, 1890, \$108,-587,048; 11 months ended Sept. 30, 1889. \$91,215,489.

Crop Notes.

An Elsie farmer sold a load of clover seed hat brought him the snug amount of \$318.

A Britton, Lenawee Co., sorghum mill expects to make over 5,000 gallons of syrup this fall.

Fifteen hundred barrels of apples awaited shipment at the Lake Shore depot at Eaton Rapids one day last week. Our exchanges say wheat, especially in the

southern (counties, is making too heavy s growth to be quite satisfactory.

Henry A Miller, of Southfield, brought into our office five potatoes that weighed just 12 ounds .- Birm ingham Eccentric. A. G. Robinson c'aims the biggest potaro

crop in the county. From a half bushel of seed he has raised and just dug 25 bushe's and one peck of Irish lemons.-Hast Argus. Ripe strawterries fresh from some neigh coring vines, a little belated but still luscious

to look upon, were displayed on the Hotel Benton table Friday .- Benton Harbor Palla-The several celery growers in this vicinity are engaged in quite a strife to see who can produce the heaviest dozen burches. The ast one goes thirty pounds to the dozen, rais-

ed by Russell & Palmer .- Tecumsch Herald.

Frank Weidman, of Owosso township, has sold \$3,500 worth of farm products this year and still has his wheat crop and wool clip. Mr. Wiedman takes no stock in the cry that

Mr. J. E. Van Hoten, of Burton, (the straw berry man) raised a new verlety of potatoes, called the Western Beauty, this year. From 22 sq. rcds of land he got 26 bushels of potatoes, and planted them three feet and nine

inches spart each way .- Owosso Times.

Wm. Ruddock, of Thornton, has on exhibition at his store ears of corn that were raised by Geo. Figh, that measure 14 inches in length. and potatoes raised by Alva Peck that weigh from two to four pounds. Mr. Peck raised over 800 bushels of potatoes this season .-- Port Huron Times.

The Flint Globe says that up to the 16th inst the buyers at the Mt. Morris elevator had bought and shipped 10,000 bushels of potatoes, paying an average of a little more than 50 cents a bushel for them, thereby putting more than \$5,000 into the pockets of the farmers within a racius of four or five miles of the village, and still they are buying at the rate of one or two carloads a day. The po tato crop turns out to be much larger as well as much more valuable than was at first sup posed. The same is true of app'es. Rver cider apples tring this year nearly as much per bushel as average shipping apples brought in former years, while the best grades bring readily 80 cents per bushel.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

A firm of cucumber buyers at Napoleon bushels; potatoes, 1,479,535 bushels. The have paid out \$6,000 for stock this year. Mrs. D. A. Blodgett, wife of the well-known Grand Rapids millionaire lumberman, is dead.

> Captain David Lester, who has lived at Marine City since 1833, was buried on Wed nesday. Ninety-eight delegates are attendirs Seventh Day Adventist conference at Battle

Creek this week. The priests in the Catholic diocese of Michigan are to present Bishop Foley with a \$3,000 team and carriage. The amount of taxable property in Wayne

set at \$196,254,873, of which \$169,-

Mrs. H. M. Lew's, wife of a well known fonia grocer, dropped dead of heart disease on the 21st, as she was about to start for a

The old skating rink at Portland has been

bought up by a company which will use it as a factory for the manufacture of refriger-Mrs. Martha Luie, of Franklin, Oakland y, who died of a cancer recently, re a back pension of \$1,500 just a week

Will Steward, a 16-year-old lad of Ypsilanti while trying to steal a ride on a freight-car, missed his footing and fell. He will be a cripple for life, as one foot was cut off and the other crushed.

The work of putting in ties for the electri railroad between Tpsilanti and Ann Arbor was begun at Ypsilanti on the 22nd. Work inside the city limits must be completed by Nov. 4, as the franchise with the city expir

C. G. Tuomey, former resident of Dexter, now of Maryville, Mo., met with a terrible accident at St. Louis, while on his wedding journey. He was struck by a cable car while crossing a street, and his back broken. Though not instantly killed, his chances for recovery are very slight,

Everything is done decently and in order a Lansing. Even the shade trees in the streets are trimmed by "ordinance." They must be trimmed ten teet high, and the hope is a pious one that the result will not be as disastrons

The steamer Annie Young was burned on Lake Huron, opposite Lexington, on Monday, and nine of the crew of 22 men were drowned. The ceptain and 18 sailors were rescued by a passing barge which came to their assistance. The men who were drowned had taken to the yawl, which capsized in the heavy sea.

Van Buren County is a " dry " county, and since the Supreme Court sustained the local option law a detective has been looking after the violators of the enactment and has secured evidence so convincing that warrants are out for the arrest of 16 saloon-keepers, there

Jackson Citizen: In the last two weeks 69 hunting parties have gone out of this city. The aggregate result is four red squirrels, two gophers, three short bill suipes, 242 holes in hats, 28.92 spent for ammunition, 14 lame shoulders, 12 colds, and one whole day spent looking for a silver quarter that a poor marksman had chanced to hit.

An o'd couple resident in Jackson, aged 80 and 77 years respectively, are reported as destitute of fcod, and dependent upon the charity of the neighbors and the aid of the town for their daily food, though, according to the Patriot, they have raised a family of nine children who are all in good circum-stances. The bitterest sting of their poverty must be the neglect and indifference of their

A most peculiar murder was committed near Perry, in Sbiawasse County, recently, by Wm. Fellinger at d his wife who became re-ligious-fanwties last summer and recently so incane on the subject that they made up their insane on the subject that they made up their minds to baptize Fellinger's invalid mother, who lived with them. Accordingly they brought water and poured upon the helpless woman until she was literelly drowned. The arrival of two men saved a little child from a love. similar fate. The pair, "crazy as loons were taken into custody.

James O'Hara and wife, of Smith's Creek. vere victims of a murderous assault made were victims of a murderous assault made by one Wm. Pelet, who attacked them in their home on the evening of the 21st and nearly killed Mr. O'Hara. The home is quite isolated, and as the couple are well off and popularly supposed to keep considerable money on hand, it is inferred the object of the assault was where the for the accidental speakanne. obbery. But for the accidental appearance of a neighbor both would probable have been killed; as it is O'Hara is not expected to re-cover.

Canadian eggs sent to Brgland as an experiment are reported to have arrived London in good condition.

The police enumeration of the population of New York shows that city has a population of 1,710,715, or 194,714 more than the census enumerators made it. The glass trust claims its principal object in

combining is to improve the standard of American glass and make it equal to the imported article. And incidentally to advance prices, of ocurre. Sixty acres of submerged land on the Chicago lake front must be filled in to secure room for the World's Fair. The work will cost \$7(0,000, and the money will be raised

outside of the \$10,000,000. The "Cotton Belt" railroad, known as the St. Louis, Ark. & Ls. railroad, comprising 500 miles of track in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, was sold this week for \$6,005,000 to he bondholders of the road.

The Grand Trunk railway report just issued of £115.738. It announces dividends of two per cent on four per cent guarantees, and 7s on first preference stock. A telephone wire between New York city and Erie. Pa., has just been put up and was

tested on Wednesday. The distance is at least 500 miles, yet operators at the two cities easily carried on a conversation. On Thursday the south bound train on the Santa Fe railroad was raided by two men, well armed, who collected about \$1,500, including what the conductor had in his possession, and made their escape.

Extensive fires are raging in the Sioux regervation in Dakots, in the Moreau river country. Vast tracts of lignite coal lands have commenced to burn and it is feared the fire may spread through the coal lands of the Bad river district. Three American ic comotives made in Phila-

delphia and intended for the new rairoad from Jerusalem to Jaffa, have arrived at the latter point. It is interesting to know that the first locomotives used in Palestine came from the new world. Charles Armstrong, 77 years old, and for 40 ears a prominent and respected cisizen of

\$25,000. He loaned money for other men and his method was to pay the interest promptly and use the principal himse f. Montreal, have been unable to obtain either in Montreal or Quebec, a cargo which will nav for unloading there and unloading in En

for the Canadian shipping trade is uppromis-Henry W. Sage has given an additional \$2.0,000 to Cornell University, making a total of over a million dollars he has donated to that institution. The University already has an endowment of \$6,000,000 and an annual income of \$500,000. The number of students in attendance is 1,314, more than at any previous

period. At Thursday's meeting of the American Hun ane Association, now in session at Nash ville, the surject of cattle transportation was taken up. The chairman stated that there these improved cars used east of that city.

married but a few weeks, over the quantity of potatoes to be kept for family use during the winter, and became so angry that he selzed h s rifle and shot ber dead; then muzzle to his head and blew out his brains. One of the fulminate departments of the Union Metallic Cartridge Co. was with terrible force on Tuesday. George Baker and his son, Fred W., were employed

A young farmer named Albert Ludermeyer

ened and left the place. The father was The contractors who built the two gunboats. Concoard and Bennington, for the govern-ment, will have to pay over \$100,000 in penal-ties for not having them done at the stipulat-ed time. The Concord is now ready for a trial trip, but the contract called for it to be one in May, 1889. The Bennington is two nonths behind the Concord.

in the department at the time. A moment

before the explosion the son became fright-

Peter McCartney, the most famous counterfeiter in the United States, died in the Columbus, Oh'o, penitentiary on the 21st. He was doing a ten-year sentence for passing counterfeit money in New Orleans in 1888. His most successful work was on government conds; he made one which was so perfect it was actually redeemed at the U.S treas-ury, and the holder of the genuine bend was arrested for counterfeiting. The Chippe a Indians in the reservation

n ar Ashinot, Wis. have sent a stakement to the Secretary of the Interior alleging their agent has been "crooked" in the matter of lists of the members of the tribe to be for-warded, with their selections of land reveralty, to the Secretary, substituting lists con-taining names not entitled to lands, and not ass going the several Indians the lands selec-ted by them, though often they have made valuable improvements on them

Wil fam T. Hunter, a Western stock man, has come to Chicago for the purpose of forming an association for benefiting cattlemen in a financial way. Mr. Hunter's plars are quite comprehensive and he c'aims will save cattle raisers millions of dollars now eaten up by the present low prices and brokers' profits. The real object seems to be to run against the by four" and the smaller packers following in their wake. He proposes forming a big company, and bulding yards at western points, where cattle are to be held till the narket reaches the price desired. This, he mays, would compel the "big four" to purcattle from the pro

A disastrous collision occurred on the Cincinnati Southern railroad on the 22nd, in a tunnel near Sioan's Valley, Ky. Six of the rain emp'oyes were killed, among them be-ng engineer John Plumlott, of Detroit, and ing engineer John Plumlott, or Detroit, and six persons were injured to a greater or less extent. The wreoted trains took fire in the tunnel which is one sixth of a mile long, and several of those who met their fate here were according to the wreek from which urned to death in the wreck from here was no escape. B. P. Ruffner, of Cinconsequence the fee very bitter, and "I the cry of the any many Italians in N of the immigrants and the people decing of any more colony. A steamer with 800 on board, rival, if the immigr race war or at least Germany is repor

Oct.

cinnati, was prisone seeing escape was it the man who was rishis and telling who is message to his famthe flery holocaust.

The chief of policently murdered. It that the assassinate

Italian secret soc et such work, and tha ation of circumstar public officials from

er goods heretofore can be bought elsew An industrial ex Lyons, France, in I ments of silk and o American inventors The German gove

loans to companies for workmen, as means of alleviati laboring classes. N NEW AD

Cold Weat

Buy your H Two or three do Blanket will sa worth of feed. keted in the stal warm than a b warmth must 1 the horse is not

eat more to kee 5/A Horse Blan est. Like all go been imitated. which look we Always look for sewed inside.

5/A HORSE BI MA Five Mile, with in each blanket. 5/A strength. 5/A Elect strong. 5/A Extra highest test for stree 5/A Baker which is and fire companies to are shown in the 5/1 FLOURING MILL Co., Mich. Good tory. Best unoccup

Shorthorn Sired by 33th Duke on hand for distribu

Addison is on the Mackinaw Railroad State Telephone.

AUCTI

Thursday, Each sheep is ente ransfer will be fur than \$50 on rams an cepted. No other At request of purcha all ewes not previou

THE WIL

One year's time g

Breeders and

POLAN

Sale on O Commenc All my breeding st Record, and are fr as S. E. Shellenber liams & Co., of in Bros., of Michigan

will receive promp PUBL

WEDNESI

About 25 I Catalogues

MERI A lot of register dense fleeces of heavy shearing re 184, for sale, sim large for my farm Add

TRAUGOTT WOOL

38 TO 66 C

cinnati, was prisoned in the express car, and cinnat, was presented in the control was seeing escape was impossible, ordered away the man who was risking his own life to save his and telling who he was and sending a last message to his family, ended his "run" in the flery holocaust.

The chief of police at New Orleans was recently murdered. It has now been dit covered that the assassination was the work of an Italian secret soc ety, the Maña, organized for such work, and that only a chance combination of circumstances saved several other public officials from a similar fate. As a consequence the feeling against the Italians is very bitter, and "Down with the Dagos" is the cry of the angry populace. There are many Italians in New Orleans, the majority of the immigrants being from Italy or Sicily, and the people decidedly object to the reciving of any more additions to the Italian colony. A steamer is on her way to that pert with 800 on board, and it is thought their arrival, if the immigrants lard, may bring on a race war or at least a riot.

Of N. I. STEELE of Lonia. race war or at least a riot.

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Foreign.

Germany is reported to be inquiring whether goods heretofore imported from America can be bought elsewhere.

An industrial exposition is to be held at Lyons, France, in 1892, in which the depart-ments of sik and electricity will be open to

Ine German government declines to make loans to companies who will build dwellings for workmen, as has been proposed as a means of alleviating the condition of the laboring classee. No funds to spare, say the authorities. The German government declines to make

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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FLOURING MILL WANTED at Evart, Osceoda Correspondence solicited. GEO. W. MINCHIN

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale,

From our importation of 1890 we offer 25 year-ling rams and 40 yearling ewes at auction, on Thursday, Oct. 30, 1890,

To begin immediately after a Free Lunch at 12 o'clock. Each sneep is this ed to registry in Lagrand and America, and certificates of breeding and transfer will be furnished with sale. No bid less than \$50 on rams and \$30 on ewes will be accepted. No other restrictions will be made. At request of purchasers we will keep and breed all ewes not previously bred free of charge. One year's time given on approved notes at seven per cent. Catalogues mailed on request. Breeders and importers specially invited.

THE WILLOWS STOCK FARM, PAW PAW, MICH,

AUCTION SALE POLAND-CHINAS

Kersley Herd.

I will sell at my farm, five miles east and north of the City of Flint, about 59 head of pring pigs and older, from our herd of Poland-

Sale on October 29, 1890, Commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

C. H. ROCKWOOD.

I will offer for sale at WIXOM, Oakland

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29th, At 2 o'clock, p. m.

About 25 Head of Shorthorns.

Mostly Young Cattle. Catalogues will be sent on application.

Address W. C. WIXOM. WIXOM MICH

MERINO EWES.

A lot of registered yearling Merino ewes, with dense fleeces of long stapled wool, sired by the heavy shearing rams G. L. H. 154 and F. C. Wood 184, for sale, simply because flock has got too large for my farm. Terms very reasonable. Address

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\$6 TO 66 CROGHAN STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

GREAT

PUBLIC SALE

Of N. J. STEELE, of Ionia,

will be offered at public sale, on the farm, one mile north of the town of Ionia, on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12th, 1890

At 1 o'clock, p.m., sharp.

The offerings will consist of individuals of both sexes from such families as the Wild Eyes, Barrington, Moss Rose, Rose of Sharon, Mazurka, Oxford Vanquish Georgiana, Lady Durham, Yeung Phyllis, Harriet, Van Meter, Young Mary, Violet, Cinderella and Strawberry.

ALSO TEN HEAD OF HEREFORDS.

All Females, of Excellent Breeding and Individual Merit.

These animals will be offered without reserve, and if bid on will be sold. TERMS: Two per cent off for cash; or one year's credit given on approved notes

Sale will begin promply at 1 o'clock. The farm is one mile north of Ionia, and conveyances will be at the trains on day of sale to convey passengers to the grounds. Ample accommedations will be provided under shelter, so there will be no postgonement on Catalogues will be ready about October 15th, and sent free on application. Address

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A Large Importation Arrived in July and our Mr. Crosby now after another.

The Largest and Best Flock of Shropshires in America.

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AUCTION SALE Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle, CLYDESDALE AND STANDARD BRED TROTTING HORSES.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP! Shetland Ponies and Shropshire Sheep.

Shetland Ponies and Shropshire Sheep. SPECIAL SALE OF BY BOTH SHEES! Todd Improved Chesters have been crowned King of the Shew Ring On the farm with us may be seen a very fine floor of Shropshire sheep. For of circular containing full

FOR THE NEXT 90 DAYS,

Each sheep is entered for registry in England and Home-bred. 150 RAMS READY FOR SERVICE and America, and certificates of breeding and

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HORSE OWNERS Try the great Germ. Remedy. PRUSSIAN SPAVIN CURE.
A Safe and Positive Cure for Spavins, Ringboses, Splint, Sweeny, Strains, Thoroughpins, Lameses from Sprains, it entirely removes them and makes no sore. Bemoves all Enlargement and Blenishes from Horses or Cattle. Worth its Weight in Cold. Price at Druggists, \$1.00 per bottle, or sont by express prepaid for same. Address, Quaker Bediest Association Controlling

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FRENCH COACH CLEVELAND BAYS All my breeding stock are recorded in Ohio P. C. Record, and are from old rel. able breeders, such as S. E. Shellenberger & Co. of Ohio, J. D. Williams & Co., of Indiana, Levi Arnold and Brink Bros. of Michigan Black PERCHERON Stallions French Coach Horses, will receive prompt attention.

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The Largest and Best Equipped Stables in the State. Fifty head of imported and home bred stallions now on sale. Latest importation September 5th. Parties wishing to purchase will find it to their dvantage to visit us and get prices. French Oach and Black Percherons a specialty. Cor-respondence solicited and visitors invited. Prices and terms to suit each enstower. Prices and terms to suit each customer.

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STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS, BATES-BRED SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRE PIGS!

The high-bred trotting stallion Teusha Grondie 5001, will make the season of 1890 at Black Meadow for 25, by the season, without return privileges feusha Grondle was sired by Spartacus 1823; dam juba by Belmont 64; g. d. Judith (dam of Hartford 1225, by Mambring Chief II. Spartacus by Almoni 3; dam Queen Lizzle (dam of Ormond, 3:2754) by Mambring Chief II. Waterloo Duke 5th is at head of Shorthorn herd. Sired by 7th Duke of Lelcester 1969: dam Waterloo foth by Duke of Brant 56/78; g. d. Waterloo 43rd by 4th Duke of Clarence 36/88, e.e. Address

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Our 1890 importation has arrived in fine co orses than (an be shown by the same We have stallions and mares of all ages for sale, and can afford to sell CHEAPER THIS BALL than next SPRING. Our French Coach stallions are the best money will buy.

50 Grand COACH STALLIONS AND MARES

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Pure Kirklevington bull; Kirklevington Duk 29th, number 98955. Calved August 23d, 1887 red; a fine animal. For further particulars and GEO. A. HART, Manistee, Mic

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A man to work on a dairy farm. Enquire of GEO, HARPER, JR., Milford, Mich.



A few choice animals of both breeds for sale at

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English Berkshires.

My boars won the highest prizes at the largest fairs in Canada, and at the Tri-State Fair at Toledo, Ohio, in 1887; also first prize and diploma on the Michigan State Fair. In 1883 they won the first prize in class and the diploma for best of any age. At the Wisconsin State Fair they won every first and sweepstakes they were entered for (two firsts and two sweepstakes.) In 1889 at the Michigan State Fair my hogs won every first prize they were showed for and there were five herds in competition, such as J. W. Hibbard's and others. First on yearling boar: first and second on boar under one year; first and third on two year old sows; first, second and third on yearling sows; first and second on sows under one year; and the diploma for the best boar any age. I don't show my hogs at the small fairs, but they have won the highest honors at the largest fairs in the world and they have always had strong competition.

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Breeders of pure bred Poland-China swine and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the past five years than any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as gitt-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior lot of young boars and sows, dark in color and of fine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express.

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F Imported boar Royal Minton at head of herd. Have imported and home bred brood sows of most popular strains. Some fine litters of pigs, from which orders can be filled. Correspond-ence will receive prompt attention.



particulars address S. H. Todd, Wakeman, O

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A lot of young boars, ready for service, far-rowed this spring, which are extra fine ones. Also a few choice young sows.

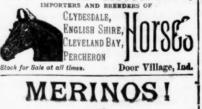
A. A. WOOD, SALINE, MICH BERKSHIRES.

A few young boars fit for service, and a few sows for sale, cheap, if applied for soon. Quality and breed of the best. Breeding stock recorded. N. A. CLAPP.

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I have choice Victoria and Poland-China swine and a few Atwood Merinos that I will sell at a bargain. My registered sows Queen of Polands and Victoria Lucy are for sale; also two-year-old boar Dandy, Vol. 12 P. C. R. H. A. DANIELLS, ELVA, MICH.

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Those in want of a choice ram for their flocks can be supplied at reasonable prices. I can also furnish a few young ewes if applied for soon.

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Write to A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, for
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CEORGE H. GERMAN, Franklin, Oakland Co., importer and breeder of registered Shropshires. Stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices.

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Lancest flock in
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Blue Blood 2d as
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MONTAGUE BROS., Chubbs Corners, im-porters, breeders and dealers in Shropshire sheep. Stock for sale at all times. Inspection of stock and correspondence solicited. ROBERT R. SMITH, Howell, breeder at and dealer in registered Shropehire sheep. Stock always for sale. Terms to suit customers.

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Paw Paw, Mich., Our importation for 1890 has arrived in fine condition and includes 35 rams and 100 ewes purchased at the world-renowned sales of such noted breeders as Messra Graham, Beach, Evans, Minten and Jones. We have rams for cross-breeding, and especially for use in standard breed Rocks. All our ewes are intended for established flocks, of the best quality, both for wool and mutton. The rock is now on exhibition and for sale on reasonable terms. Correspondence solicited.

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A. Poland-China swine. All breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale

C. W. Jones, Richland, Mich My breeding stock all recents in both the Ohlo and America. Poland-China Records.

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Breeding stock recorded in Ohio Record.
Tecumseh 2d 6155 and Brigham, Vol. XII., in use.
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Henry M. Morse, Union City, Mich.

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SANDWICH, ONT. The herd consists of Oxford. Barrington,

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Farm across the Detroit River, immediately
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Luck, Luck Again, and Black Success. Pigs not
akin

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AN OLD SWEETHEART OF MINE.

As one who cons at evening o'er an album al And muses on the faces of friends that he has

known. So I turn the leaves of farcy till in shadows

I find the smiling figure of an old sweetheart of

The lamplight seems to glimmer with a flicker of surprise

As I turn it low to rest me of the dazzle in my And I light my pipe in silence save a sigh that

seems to yoke Its fate with my tobacco and to vanish in the

'Tis a fragrant retrospection-for the loving thoughts that start Into being are like perfume from the blossoms

of the heart. And to dream the old dream over is a luxury

When my truant fancy wanders with that old sweetheart of mine

Though I hear beneath my study, like a fluttering of wings,

The voices of my children and the mother as she

When care has cast her anchor in the harbor of

In fact, to speak in earnest, I believe it adds a To spice the good a trifle with a little dust of

For I find an extra flavor in memory's mellow

That makes me drink the deeper to that old

A face of lily beauty and a form of airy grace Float out from my totacco as the genii from the

And I thrill beneath the glances of a pair of azure eyes As glowing as the summer and as tender as the

I can see the pink sunbonnet and the little checkered dress She wore when I first kissed her and she an-

swered the caress With the written declaration that 'as surely as the vine

Grew around the stump, she loved me"-that old sweetheart of mine. And again I feel the pressure of her slender little

As we used to talk together of the future we had

When I should be a poet and with nothing else But to write the tender verses that she set the

music to: When we should live together in a cozy little cot Hid in a nest of roses, with a tiny garden spot;

Where the vines were ever fruitful and the veather ever fine. And the birds were ever singing for that old sweetheart of mine

When I should be her lover forever and a day And she my faithful sweethcart till the golden

hair was gray; And we should be so happy that when either's lips were dumb

They should not smile in Heaven till the other's kiss had come.

Bu ah! my dream is broken by a step upon the And the door is softly opened-my wife is stand-

ing there. Yet with eagerness and rapture all my visions I

To meet the living presence of that old sweet

heart of mine. James Whitcomb Kiley.

Miscellaneous.

AN ECHO OF YOUTH,

BY DORA REED GOODALE.

The minister, a spare old man, with stiff gray locks, had just uttered the benediction in his slightly nasal drawl, and a mild sense of righteons edification, not necessarily dependent on a strict regard to the sermon, subdued for a moment the rustle and hum of words that rippled through the dispersing congregation. The little boys in the choir clattered down the gallery stairs to the last wheezy notes of the parlor organ, while two older girls, fresh-faced farmers' daughters with rosy cheeks, lingered to put the bymn books in place, and let fall a few roguish comments upon the performance for the further confusion of Joseph and 'Lijab, two stalwart youths, who waited awkwardly near, enduring a sort of sweet misery. Be low, the matrons settled their bonnets and shawls, pausing to exchange their small morsels of decorous gossip, while one of the deacons might be seen in a back pew resuming the boots which had been temporarily displaced by a large pair of carpet slip-

"Well it's true," exclaimed a shark-faced woman with small black eyes. "Mer' Eliza had it straight from Mis' Barnstable's folks. It 'll be an awful come-down for her, poor thing!" She spoke with a sort of nervous exhilaration.

"Too bad!" murmured her neighbor, comfortable, cooing dame, with her mouth full of pine, who was busily winding the blankets around her baby. "I sh'd think her kin might do something for her," she added, these impediments to conversation being removed.

"Oh, they're all poor as crows, I guess her father was the only one who could make out to airn more than his keep. I dew wonder she sh'd come back here, where she's visited time an' agin, an' where you wouldn't suppose she c'id ever hold up her head now," continued the woman, lowering her voice as they emerged on the meeting-house steps where the parson stood in his well-brushed

"Yes, but they say- Wby, dear, dear, bless his little heart! Did the sun make him want to sneeze? Why, precious!" exclaimed her companion, in gentle staccato. tenderly rounding the veil that bounded he infant's vision, while Miss Deborah moved away, more than ever convinced of the draw backs attendand on matrimony.

Two persons meantime were going down the broad walk, apparently undisturbed by the curious glances sent after them. The tall girl in a black dress was Flora Hawes. whose prospects were the subject of so much speculation and head-shaking, and the younger one was Susette, Deacon Patterson's daughter-a maiden after the shepherdess type, whose rose and ivory tintings, with the dark eyes and infantine smile, smite the ier with an almost physical pang at

of comfortable roundness, with an eye to

as soon as they were beyond the church-yard "I don't like very well to go walking on

of the fence. ' Nonsense!" said Flora, laughing. "I'll

shoulder the responsibility for us both." ed away to the northward. They had reachwalk very slowly, before Susette said, low-

ering her sunshade.

' Now do tell me everything, Flora." father seemed to break down entirely. You know the new firm offered him a position as clerk, and it was dreadful to see him behind the counter, he looked so unhappy, and trembled when customers came; and everyhoping to get back an interest. And then niture and the curtains and books, and even that wasn't enough; and once the sheriff came. Oh, Susy, I can't bear to think of

"But what are you going to do now?" asked Susette, breaking a long pause rather tre mulously.

"Ob, you must have heard," said Flora, in a different voice, shaking back her head as if throwing off a load of unwelcome memories. "I'm going to be nurse to Mrs. Barnstable's children. You know she's that rich New York woman that comes up here summers. She offered me the place last week, and I asked her to give me till Monday to consider. It's really decided, though.

"Well, I think that's very wrong," exclaimed Susette, energetically. "The idea of your hiring cut as a common child's nurse, when you might just as well teach, or do something genteel!" Let's sit down," she added, as they came to a large stone.

school, and that wouldn't begin till September. And you know I don't care about pinching her fingers together (for the was books. No. you'll see me next Sanday marching up the church aisle in a white cap this closest fraternal relationship there were and aprop. But I won't ask you to bow to me," she ended, with rlayful irony.

' Ob, Flore, not an aprop!" says Susy, in an awe-struck whisper, squeezing out a tear.

"Yes; Mrs. Barnstable especially stipuated for that, though I don't think it's right, for very few people like to be constantly announcing their calling in public. Unfortunately, it didn't occur to her to consult my preferences,"

"Ob, Flors!" entreated Susette, "do wait a little and make visits, or let your relatives road? And one Sunday, I remember, you help you; and then perhaps before long picked her a great bunch of those clovesome nice man may want you to marry him."

"That's what you'd do, isn't it, Susy?" said Flora, in a tone half pitving, half mali-

"Well, I would," declared Susy, stoutly. "I do want to marry, and I don't see any harm in saying so-just to you, I mean. You could wait awbile perfectly well if you only would, and I'm sure it's a great deal better than disgracing yourself. Yes, really, Flora, I do think it's disgraceful."

"And really, Susy, I don't think it's disgraceful," observed Flora, stiffly. "Nurse- of her hands with a house-maid's work" Not for all that money could buy would I maids are perfectly honorable-and respectable," she announced, rather lamely.

"Well, it would be much nicer to have sometody ford of you," said Susy, positively. She had picked off a quantity of columbines, and was making a bracelet out of the red and yellow horns. "But of course there's always the chance that you won't have an offer," she added, after a moment, for she had not imagination enough to appreciate her own beauty, or at all to calculate the ef- that we're both getting old, and can't see as \$10,000 to each man produced. This, of fect that it might produce, and Susy's mind was now straying from her friend's prospects to her own.

"Exactly," said Flora, who had been silently ruminating, with her eltow propping

"Hush!" whispered little Susette, as steps were heard; and in a moment 'Ltjah sppeared-'Lijah whom we last saw in the meeting-house gallery, awkwardly shifting his Peleg." weight from one foot to the other. He was strolling along now, with his hands locked behind (such is the relaxing influence of masculine society), and stealthily studying the hardest spiritual crisis, perhaps, that she the face of his handsome but languid companion. The young men raised their hats as they passed the two girls, but their four eyes were fixed on the little one, whose rosy and childish face appeared relieved against the gray boulder that rose behind her.

"That's the girl 1 was telling you about," said 'Lijah in a low voice as they passed cut of ear-shot.

"What! the pretty one? Jove! You're a lucky dog!" responded the other, a distant connection up from the city for a holiday. He spoke from a good-natured impulse of lezy approval, but poor Susy went up at a bound in 'Lijah's esteem, and he began to think now that he would propose to her at the coming Sunday-school picnic, for it is not only the shallow pates of our girls that are visited by an infatuated regard for the opinion of those whose opinions are value-

While this little comedy was going forward, another couple had come slowly down the church steps, and taken the more frequented thoroughfare known as the New Road-although the time when that road was new lay back of the memory of the oldest inhabitant. These two, sister and brother, might both have been upward of fifty, nay, even sixty perhaps, for the air of Blatchford is wonderfully preservative of a

green middle age. "Peleg, she was there! Did you see her?" bands in thin black lace mitts, and speaking with a certain excitement mixed with timidity. She was a little apple-cheeked woman with sprightly features, which carried their own assurance of a past comeliness.

"I wasn't looking that way," answered of creases, and he struck his stick on the on the latch, said, abruptly, but not un-

walk with unnecessary (mphasis.

only surely hers will fade into a matronhood loved a young girl-loved her with the just as you like. You've been a good sister strength of a jealous and exclusive naturehousehold expenditures, and kitten-like loved her, and she had promised herself to him. This love seemed the one point through down here and keep watch, for she'll soon "Let's turn up the Back Road a ways, and which his stern and unpliant heart came in be going by; and you'll tell her we'll do we can have a good talk," exclaimed Flora, touch with his gind. And when the girl | what's right by her." suddenly deserted him and was joined to another, only a week before their banns should have been cried, he had asked his Sunday." Susette came to a standatill, and one sister, Eloisa, to become his companion began running her little finger along the top and house-keeper-a life-long companionand she had not refused. Eloisa was young blooming girl then; now she was a woman wrinkled and bowed with years; but And forthwith they set out together up she never had spoken of marrying or gainthe partly overgrown highway which stretch- said his will. Side by side, summer and winter, they had planned and toiled, and ed a shady part of the road, and begun to their lives had become indissolubly welded together, each possessing the largest knowledge and interest in the other's concerns-Peleg being consulted as to the width of the "Oh, there isn't much to teil," replied valance that skirted the sofa, and Eloisa Flora, sighing a little. "After the failure expressing her views on the buying of stock. And now Peleg was called a warm man, s phrase which referred not to his temper which, in truth, was subacid, nor yet to his heart, which we have already called stern but to those substantial possessions which thing was mortgaged, but he wouldn't have sometimes exert an influence more melting the property sold, because he was always than either; by which same sign Eloisa might equally have been called a warm wo he died, and I made them take all the fur- man, for the patrimony increased by a com mon sagacity had remained undivided. In all these years, Peleg, the man of a

caustic tongue, had never uttered reproach for the girl who was faithless to her vow; but him who had robbed him, the old neighbor, school-mate, and playfellow, he had hated with a long-life intensity. The girl was dead now; the lover and husband was dead; but their daughter was that Flora whom we left, with her chin in her hand, musing over her future by the side of the Back Road.

' Haven't you given up that notion yet?" nouired Peleg at last.

"Why, brother, I need some one to help me in the house," a ffirmed Miss Eloiss, who had said the same thing twenty times in the last two days.

Peleg waited a moment, and then answer ed, slowly and gratingly, "I can't think what you want that girl for."

Poor Miss Eloiss flushed, and put up her hand from a childlike impulse of modesty. The years had passed over her softly, and "I couldn't teach anything but a district left all her feelings as fresh and unguarded as a girl's. Then, trembling a little, and treading on dangerous ground, and even in barriers never passed), "Peleg," she said, "have you forgot who her mother was?"

"Yes," answered Peley, harshly, the blood rushing to his face and head-"Yes, but I haven't forgot who her father was!"

Miss Eioisa's features lighted up, and she went on more quickly, stimulated by the resistance of her brother's anger.

"Oh, Peleg, den't you know how fond you were of her once?-how you used to go out riding together-yes, along this very scented pinks, and we three went down to the meeting-house-Parson Hoxson was way. Next year the fourth graduates at the preaching there then- and how she stood up in the choir in that sprigged dimity dress schooling that the others have had, and will with the angel sleeves. Why, you thought begin to look out for himself. then that there wasn't anybody like Flore."

Peleg was silent, feeling that his sister had crossed the threshold of a sacred

"You wouldn't want her daughter to be demeaning herself," pursued Miss Eloiss, 'going out as a servant to them as hasn't the bringing-up she has-spoiling the shape heart full of love, but was compelled to say: fond antiquated ones), "and shaming her to rear a family." mother's name and the station she was born to. Why, Peleg, I wouldn't have thought it these: In twenty-six years we have received of you."

never forgive him-never!"

we used to." (Poor Eloisa, she did not tell him that hate was unchristian, it seemed so The plant is slightly enhanced in value, natural.) 'Ob, Peleg, what's the use of saving and stinting yourself year after year, The quality of the goods is yet to be demonand no living thing to set store by? And strated. Prospects bappily point to cessaer's upstairs, and keep the old pieces of there is no certainty about this. The emplate together after we're gone? Why, you could do as you would with your own, but I'd like her to have my part in the property,

Again Peleg was silent. te a low tone, for this was hardest of allhad known in all her safe, methodical life-"brother, she don't lock like him; she looks just as her mother did."

"Does she?" exclaimed Peleg, shooting a speaking with an odd mixture of anxiety and sullenness.

"Yes; and she'd be such a comfort to you; deny me! And she looks like her mother." string had been touched-a string never worn (cr relaxed, though it had long cease to give out music. She had called up that image on which the young bridegroom one thought in those desolate nights and days of insupportable longing; and he seemed now o see re-embodied the girl he had loved. And other words of Eloisa's had cut deep; he had toiled and accumulated so long with no other object than that old, old natural one of the human heart-to leave behind some visible sign and memorial that should justify this painful journey of life. Bu how little he had considered who should come after and disperse those hard won

accumulations of his! They were nearly home now, and the old fashioned buff and white homestead showed in agreeable mellowness through the Lomexclaimed Miss Eloisa, clasping her withered | bardy poplars and sycamores. The last halfmile had been traversed almost in siler ce each soul absorted in the circle of its own consciousness. Strange that there two twin worlds of memory should be colored by houghts at once so like and so unlike! As they reached the high-posted gate, Peleg Peleg, dryly. His face was soured and full turned to his sister, and keeping his hand

to me, and it would go hard with me to cross your will now. And you'd best, sit

So Miss Eloisa sat down on the bench by the gate-a quaint figure in the striped lilac skirt of silk, the ample black silk mantle of antique cut, and the little black tunnelshaped bonnet. There she sat tranquilly dreaming and awaiting the girl who was to bring back her youth, and to be as a daughter to her. She hardly noticed the bees in the honey-suckle now, or the fan-tailed pigeons impatiently strutting before her, for her thoughts were busy with that old love that still made a bright spot in her life, like the playing of a warm sunbeam. She was thinking of him who was buried and gone, the man who had served at the counter in his shame-stricken age, and trembled when customers came; but to her he was still the handsome, impulsive youth who had won her heart. And then she remembered Flore, and felt herself blessed that the love he had kindled was not suffered to go out in dark-

The secret so long quietly treasured in her voman's breast was still her own; but some time when those two have grown near to each other, when they sit side by side turning over the family miniatures, or looking at the dusty brocades in the great old mahogany dresser, she will say, and so quietly that she hardly knows it is spoken, "My dear, I was very fond of your father once." -Harper's Bazar.

What a Family Costs.

What does it cost to bring up a family? A gentleman whose experience will be recognized as having points in common with other householders, has preserved an account of the expense to which he has been in rearing a family of four children. Today he entered the following statement in his diary. It may be a valuable statistical fact for the census takers:

"To-day I close my diary. Twenty-six years ago today I undertook to keep an accurate statement of all my earnings and expenses, so that I might know actually how much it costs to live in the married state. Then all was anticipation. I and my yourg wife counted our resources and our expectations, I received \$15 a week, with a promise of more. I owned a house comfortable enough for frugal young people to begin life in. We were spared house rent, therefore, and our expenses have never included this item. Retrospectively, I see that we have brought up four children in comparatively easy circumstances. My health has been good and my earnings have been constantly received. I now receive \$30 a week, and we still own the homestead without any great addition to its wealth, except in an increased amount of furniture. I have little more money than I had when first married. Perhaps, all told, I have \$3,500 now of assets; then I had perhaps \$2,500. We have never wanted for bread. Sometimes we have felt in need of more money. Three of the children are now making their own high school, having received the same

"I shall not necessarily be at any more expense on account of my children, and the diary properly ends now. Would I be willing to go through the same experience again of raising a family? I asked my companlop, who had borne the greater part, this question, and I know that she spoke with a Miss Eloisa's ideas of gentility were the go through again what has been necessary

"Expressed in dollars, the totals are from my wages and incidental moneys that "Yes, and it was her father that robbed came through my wife and the children, me of that as was dearer than life, and I'll \$40,900-or say \$40,000-besides the amount of increase in the permanent assets. Given "And then it'd be such a help to have a plant of about \$3,000 and two employes, a some one about," she went on, hastily, "now man and wife, it has taken, therefore, about course, includes all employes' expenses. but the employes have seen their best days. who's to take care of those dresses of moth- tion of labor and increase of receipts, but ployes are proud of their work, but don't

want another job. "Some of the items of expense have been these: Doctor's bills (twenty-seven years), 32,100 (and all paid, probably the only in-"Brother," said Eloiss, her voice sinking stance on record); groceries, average per week first five years, \$7; next three, \$9; remainder of the twenty-six years, \$13 a week. For ten years it has taken on an average one yair of shoes per week for the family, including myself and wife. The most annoying thing I have ever known is the

startled glance fram his steel gray eyes, and rapidity with which children wear out shoes. Only one thing approaches it—the high price of children's shoes. I never could understand how, with all the civilization of it'd be almost like having a girl of your the age, and the demand for cheaper results, own. And we haven't a chick nor a child children's shoes have not been reduced in to come into the property. Oh, Peleg, don't price. The human shee is a failure. No man not rich can afford to buy shoes for a For the first time Peleg regarded her with family, and if I had it to do I would go to close attention. In the man's nature a new | Timbuctoo, where neither horses, mules, camels nor men are shod."

Attractiveness of a Disagreeable Climate.

Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper: Why s it that the masses of the human race live in the most disagreeable climates to be found on the globe, subject to extremes of heat and cold, sudden and upprovoked changes, frosts, fogs, malarise? In such regions they congregate, and seem to like the vicissitudes, to like the excitement of the struggle with the weather and the patent medicines to keep alive. They hate the agreeable onotony of one genial day following another the year through. They praise this ionotony, all literature is full of it; people always say they are in search of the equable climate; but they continue to live, nevertheless, or try to live, in the least equable; and if they can find one spot more disagreeable than another there they build a big city. If man could make his ideal climate he would probably be dissatisfied with it in a month.

The effect of climate upon disposition and upon manners needs to be considered some day: on manners needs to be covering to understand the attractiveness of the disagreeable. The must be some reason for it; and that would explain a sceial phenomenon why there are so many unattractive people, and why the attractive readers of this magazine could not

INDIANS AS ARTIZANS.

Skilland Ingenuity Displayed by Untutored Children of the Forest in Producing Baskets and Fancy Boxes from Grass and Bark.

The manufacture of fancy boxes and baskets and the polishing of pebbles, corals and stones has developed into two important industries in Northern Michigan, says a Petoskey (Mich.) correspondent of the Chicago Herald. The Indians are the chief workers in the basket industry and skilled lapidarians follow the other. Tourists who visit these regions during the summer season buy baskets and stones to take home as souvenirs, and while but little capital is invested in either branch of the business the aggregate sales amount to a surprisingly large figure. The baskets most popular with tourists are made of black ash. Some of the work displays remarkable taste and artistic ability on the part of untutored children of the forests. A few years ago the Indians busied themselves making baskets and boxes of birch bark, with gayly colored porcupine quills sewed into the fiber. The baskets were far from beautiful, but possessed an aboriginal attractiveness that pleased those who never saw such work. Sweet grass had a great run as a material for baskets and boxes, the fragrance of the grass remaining for years. But the rude birch bark boxes and the sweet smelling grass baskets have given place to the far more attractive black ash work.

The ash tree, after it has been cut, is sawed into pieces four or five feet long, while still green, and then chopped into bolts three or four inches by an inch thick, the grain running with the narrow edge. The bolt is laid on the top of a stump and vigorously pounded with a wooden maul in the hands of a lusty Indian. The wood, under this process, strips off into shavings the length of the bolt and as thick as the grain. Each year's growth of the tree represents a shaving and the slower the growth of the tree the thinner the strip. With a sharp knife the Indian smooths off one side of the strips and soaks them in water until they have become pliable. Then they are woven into baskets of every imaginable shape and size, into mammoth hampers, little boxes, shopping bags and work-boxes both useful and ornamental. The squaws and girls are the chief workers n this industry, even chopping down the trees and preparing the wood for the various manipulations while the braves and bucks sit around looking on

or quietly smoking. The work is done largely during the winter months, and instead of keeping the stuff until the summer season opens, when visitors are numerous and the demand for that kind of work is brisk, the squaws carry the baskets to town and dispose of them to the best advantage, trading them for groceries, dry goods and other supplies, realizing very little from the sale compared with what the merchant gets for the goods. The polishing of corals and pebbles

gives employment to a score or more ands in this city, and the volume of business transacted aggregates \$15,000 or \$20,000. Corals are washed up on the beach of Little Traverse bay by waves and picked up by boys sent out for the purpose. When polished the corals have a gray black appearance, not very attractive and with no lively colors, but odd, and nice for pins and paper-weights. At no other point along the shores of the lake are they to be found, and five niles away on either side scarcely a pecimen can be secured on the sand. There are only two or three other places in the country where they are found, but in no place are they so numerous or however, is beginning to run short. A ew years ago a boy could pick up enough of the very choicest corals in an hour to keep the machinery running for days. picking up and taking home the rough tones that now choice specimens are scarce. The fact that the corals would take a fine polish was discovered about en years ago by John (L. Shaw, a wealthy capitalist of Grand Rapids, who was sitting on the steps of the only hotel that existed at this place then. In an idle moment he rubbed one of the orals on a piece of railroad iron to see what the effect would be. The result was most gratifying, and a young man sitting near him appropriated the idea and started a shop for cutting and polishing the stones. There are now four places in town polishing the stones, all run by steam or water power and all working the year round. In winter they prepare for the summer rush. Large quantities of corals are shipped to other points. Agates are sold at all of the bric-a-brac stores. Some of these are very beautiful, but an exceedingly small number of them ever bathed in the waters of the big lake. The agates are brought from Germany, South America, Mexico and the West, but they are all warranted to be the real Lake Superior article and as such sell at fancy prices.

THE COUNTRY GROCERY. What Is Usually Kept in Stock in One of

These Establishments. How surprisingly one country grocery 'store' resembles another. It is as if they were all intentionally modeled after a given pattern. Dry goods, chiefly calicoes, for rural dames and damsels always occupy the shelves on the left: crockery, tinware and barreled goods in the rear; miscellaneous foods and other articles on the shelves to the right, and near the door a glass-covered case full "notions" of all sorts. The variety of wants supplied by such a "store" simply marvelous. A representative of the Washington Star happened into one the other day in a village down the river, and, while negotiating for some paper and envelopes, pen, ink and pos tage stamps, amused himself with taking note of some of the things offered

The "notion" case alone was a small museum. Among other articles in it were tooth-brushes, cologne, carpenters' pencils, back hair combs, thimbles sleeve-buttons, watch keys, bay rum spectacles, shirt studs, rubber nipples for babies' bottles, crochet needles pocket mirrors, scissors and violin strings. Also, in the same case were banjo strings, fishing tackle, knives, babies' rubber rings, jew's-harps mouth organs, tooth-powders, violing rosin, ginger cakes, prize pack ages containing candy and jewelry, tin horns and a few yards of lace. On the other shelves behind wer

shelves full of calicoes were crockery, brass ware, tin ware, twine for making seines, lamp-shades and chimneys, glass ware, canvas for sails, lamps, coffee, grinders, carpenters' tools, molasses, vinegar and liquors, padlocks, popcorn, boxes of roasted peanuts, paints and oils, toothpicks and ice skates. Around on the other side were patent medicines, chewing tobacco, cigars, powder and shot, wash-tubs and boards, soap, bluing, school crayons, slates and books. All sorts of canned goods, preserves and pickles were in stock; also sauces, confectionery, clocks, castor oil, honey, cough drops, mustard plasters, porous plasters, glue, nails, rope and pills. There was even a supply of ready-made

This will give a slight notion of the stock of a typical country grocery. Such an establishment must have every thing that anybody can by any possibility want, and much of the stuff it deals in lies on the shelves for years before the right customer comes along.

SHE MADE HIM NAUGHTY. Made Him Think About Kissing Girls, and Then He Klased Her.

They met by chance in the berry field. this bashful boy and laughing girl, says a writer in the New York Mercury. Her eyes were as black as the berries in her asket, and as brilliant as those of the cat-birds chattering in the tree above her head. Her full, red, pouting lips seemed made expressly for kisses. The boy's basket was full, and he kindly volunteered to help the bewitching little maid fill hers. Often while plucking the melting fruit from some glorious clusters her curls brushed his cheeks, but still it always seemed to be purely accidental. The little maid, too, seemed anxious to work on the same clusters on which the boy was engaged, and her weet, young face was often temptingly near his own, as from time to time she turned to address him. At last her lips pouted, her eyes flashed and she almost ucceeded in coaxing her sweet brow to vrinkle indignantly. think," said she, "that the other day, when I was out here all alone with a ertain boy of my acquaintance, just as am with you to-day, the naughty little ellow up and kissed me. He just aught me this way," and her lips nearly ouched those of the boy by her side as she endeavored to show him how it had een done. For a moment it seemed as if he would have to be as naughty as that other boy, but his bashfulness saved him. Still pouting, the little maid then placed her dimpled hands ipon his shoulders, and, looking archly nto his eyes, she said: "You are a dear good boy, ain't you, and you wouldn't on naughty and treat me the way that ther boy did, would you?" Then the ooor boy seemed to lose his head, and fifteen seconds later the little blackeved maid was talking in this strain: Oh, please let me go! You are smotherng me with kisses, and I really believe that you are more naughty than that other boy, after all." Attached to this story there is no moral. It has been so from the beginning.

KEMMLER'S BURIAL.

Gruesome Midnight Scene in the Convict

Grave-Vard at Auburn. That portion of Fort Hill Cemetery n Auburn which faces the poorest and nost desolate part of the city is known as the "convicts' burying ground," says the New York Sun. Nothing divides it from the costly tombs and towering headstones of marble that mark the space devoted to the righteous dead ave a line of ragged, sickly grass that tells where the lawn-mowers stop. The entrance to the God's Acre of the convict dead is on a side street, and is guarded by a pretty cottage in which

The mystery attending the burial of William Kemmler was only second to the mystery surrounding the preparations for his death. It will be remem bered that he was tortured to death by electricity early on the morning of August 6, and that a few hours later the knives of the surgeons were busy cutting the body to pieces. There was some doubt concerning the section of law relating to the burial of the body. and when the watchers about the priso on the night following the execution saw no sign of any funeral it was generally believed that the body had been covered with quick-lime and buried be neath one of the flagstones of the prison yard. Late in the after-noon of the next day the gravedigger in charge of the convict burying ground received orders to have a grave ready for a body at ten o'clock that night. The grave was dug, and when ten o'clock came without bringing the expected body, the grave digger turned the light down low in the sitting-room of his cottage and went to sleep in his working clothes. His wife lay on a bed in front of a window keeping watch on the street, so that she might wake her husband when the body arrived. Meantime men in charge of what was

left of the dead murderer's body had placed it in an express wagon at 9:30 o'clock, and had driven out of the prison gate. There was a knot of men on the sidewalk who immediately showed signs of excitement when the wagon ap peared. It was instantly decided that these men were reporters, and the driver of the wagon, in accordance evidently with the orders of Warden Durston to elude the newspaper men, drove around the block and then back into the prison yard. No other attempt was made to dispose of the body until eleven o'clock, when the express wagon again came rattling out, but again there were men on the sidewalk who seemed interested in its movements, and once again the wagon was driven back into the yard, and the big gates closed on it No other effort was made to bury the body until midnight, when the wagon came dashing out as though the driver was bound to get rid of his burden at all hazards. He drove rapidly up the street, the wagon swaying to and fro and rattling horribly. The grave digger led the way into the gloomy cemetery by the dim light of a lantern. Arriving at the grave he set the lantern at one end of it, and seizing the remains of the murderer pulled them out of the wagon. It didn't take long to fill up the grave, for the only object to accomplish was to get the body out of sight and stamp the

The Crown Prince of Italy is a devoted lover of his beautiful and clever nother. When he is absent from her he sends two long telegrams to her each day besides writing her a letter. shirts, collars and cuffs and neckties; also Like the Queen the Prince speaks and straw and other hats, many boxes full of writes fluently French, English and shoes, blacking and brushes. Beyond the

A NEBRASKA HEROINE. How a Woman with Nerve Governed a

"Talk about leetle women," said the nan on the cracker box, who was entertaining the insurance agent and a tree traveler, "there ain't nothin' under the sun a leetle woman can't do if she sets out tew. She jest takes hold and does by stratagee what a big woman does by main strength and awkwardness. Ain't it so, Sleepy Sam?"

The reservation Indian designated grunted "ugh!" although he did not understand a word that was said, writes Mrs. M. L. Rayne, the recorder of this anecdote, in the Detroit Free Press.

clothing, likewise salt meats and rat "It 'minds me of a incident which appened when I was the postmaster an' spress agent at this here place. Omaha warn't much more than a village, an' its main curiosity was a floatin' bridge in them days. There was a valise come in by 'spress with no kind of direction on t. Now I'd just had a queer 'sperience with a trunk that got left here, no name or nothin', but a young woman come in for it, an' I sed, sez I: 'Dentify it, my dear: if it is yours, while I open it. "'I will,' says she; 'there's a dozen

eggs in I'm takin' to my aunt to make a

"'Take it, my dear,' says I; 'it's ours, an' your aunt's omelet is made, out I guess the rest of your things ain't improved any.' "Gentlemen, when I hefted the valise

t was as heavy as lead." "Dynamite?" suggested the traveler,

· Bricks?" inquired the insurance man. "Way off. I felt it incumulent on me as a Government officer to open that value and nnd out what was in t, and was getting ready tew hunt a key. when right then in walked two women. One of them was the Widow Snell, a poor washed-out, weeping woman, that always aggravated me to death a snifflin' over her dear departed Jim, the meanest and most cantankerous human this side of the Rockies. The other vas a little mite of a dandified woman. I could hev' lifted her with one hand, an' her head was hardly above the coun-

"'Cap'n,' says she-yes, I fit in the war-'Cap'n, is there a valise here for "'Ain't but one valise here, ma'am,

an' that ain't for you, says I.

"'How do you know?' says she, as pert as you please. 'I'll thank you to "I lifted it up and banged it on the

counter. "Be careful, says she, 'it might go off;' then she took a key off a ribbon at her neck and handed it to me.

" 'Unlock it,' says she. "The way she ordered me round made my head swim. Sure enough, the key unlocked it slick as a whistle.

" 'You'll please tell me what's in this here valise, ma'am,' says I, in my official " 'Oh yes,' says she, gettin' up on tip-

oe, "there's a navy revolver, an' a sevenhooter, and an English bulldog that only holds one bullet, but shoots to kill " 'There they are, ma'am, an' they're yours,' says I; 'I don't dispute your

word in the least and will be much obliged if you'll just take the hull arsenal off my hands.' "She stuck the revolvers in her belt and carried the bulldog in her hand. -

"'Come, Alice,' says she, 'we'll go ome now,' and she walked out and walked out past all them reserve Injuns without a look at 'em, the widow owing as meek as Moses." "What was she doing here?" asked the

nsurance man. "Genclemen, she were a visitin' her cousin, that poor, sighin', cryin' widow. It were the year thet the Bad Axe Into make life a burden to us, till that leetle woman come un here loaded for bear. That cousin of hers didn't have gumption enough to keep them from stealing the roof from over her head. An' one night gentlemen, the little woman heard a step outside her window, and saw an Injun taking off the widow's best horse, an' she jest opens the door and steps out, an' says she: 'Stop in your tracks or you're a dead Injun.' and he held the cold muzzle of the pistol to his head. He did'nt wait for no parley-

in', but just evaporated to onet. "The Injuns liked her mightily for her pluck, an' one day as she sot on the fence drawin' pictures of the bluffs, an' the tepees, along rid a Injun and stopped to admire her. He didn't have much on but a blanket, an' was dirty and sassy, an' he fanned himself with a turkeytail fan. Says he:

" 'Got man?' "'1es-Chicago-git,' says she. She kinder played with the shooter in her left an' he got, an' I reckon that was the shortest courtship on record.

"That little woman stayed there till she coaxed the widow to swap the farm for town lots, and sell off all the stuff, and put the money in the bank, and she made her stop cryin' an' snifflin' over that pesky Jim Snell, an' brace up an' be somebody. When she got things a comin' and the Injuns tamed down into decent meml ...s of sassiety she packed up her firearms and went home to Chicago an' then the funniest thing of all came out, for the widow told on her. There weren't one of them firearms loaded. She had just bulldozed the hull lot of us with empty revolvers. Fact, gentlemen; have some pop? The law forbids any thing stronger.

When everybody had popped the tree traveler asked carelessly "What became of the widow?"

"Married her myself," said the man

on the cracker-box, rising slowly; "anybody got any thing to say in favor or against?" Nobody had. One of Burdette's Jokes. It is told concerng R. J. Burdette that he once received a letter enthusiastical-

verses beginning "Out on the borders of moonshine land." He wrote three or four pages of grateful acknowledgment, flattering the taste of his correspondent, and saying that he always thought himself that those were very

good verses. He signed his name, then

he added: "P. S .- I didn't write those

verses. They were written by my

ly praising him as the writer of the

friend. James Whitcomb Rilev." Removal of Grease Spots. Grease spots, if old, may be removed from books by applying a solution of varying strength of caustic potash upon the back of the leaf. The printing, which looks somewhat faded after the removal of the spot, may be freshened by the application of a mixture of one

part of muriatic acid and twenty-five

parts of water.

I never hea Full of a But though Of sorrow For every l I never hea

Oct

But though To hide t The claspin Oh, baby 81

-Jennie E. Lyal SEEN

Curiously Arr - That At Many of These ~ tisements

The first En which we have the Power of Pa somewhat mor found in the Im the same city, i

country gentle horses had bee advertisement i lieved to have b Campbell, printe Letter in 1704: this was an ad tisements "at p at this rate very Public Advertis don, which cons advertisements. the arrivals and and the names o from the press.

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"A plous youn into a respectab of his example a The follow peared in a don Tablet: "To Parents: thorough discip ister corporal cured by one o

shillings for two The Clevela Wanted-A re efficient gover-sixteen; music, grown-up sons. Cleveland." The most

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as one who is Frank Buckl tore his deat on a long jou and shall see the way," ar without God was impossi nature. Mo part of his '

BABYHOOD.

I never see a baby's eyes, Socianocently bright,
I never hear the cooing voice,
Full of a sweet delight, But thoughts will come of future years Of sorrows, blent with joy Has something of alloy.

Of either fear or pain, And hear the joyous, rippling laugh
That follows quick again,
But thoughts will come of bitter tears On some far-distant day, And of the laugh that then will strive To hide the grief away.

The clasping hands and toddling feet, How eager to begin The race of life, nor know, nor think How much to lose or win.
Oh, baby smiles! oh, baby wiles! Oh, happy baby play!

You are to hungry, care-worn souls
What sunshine is to day.

-Jennie E. Lyall, in Ladies' Home Journal.

SEEN IN PRINT.

Curiously Arranged Advertisments That Attract Attention.

Many of These Quaint Bits Found in En gland-Some of the Earliest Advertisements of Which There Is Any Record Kept.

The first English advertisement of which we have any knowledge appeared in the Mercurius Civicus, of London, in the year 1643, it being that of a book on the Power of Parliament; but one of a somewhat more modern character is found in the Impartial Intelligencer, of the same city, in 1649, inserted by a country gentleman from whom two horses had been stolen. The earliest advertisement in New England is believed to have been that of one John Campbell, printed in the Boston News-Letter in 1704; and, curiously enough, this was an advertisement for advertisements "at prices as low as twelve pence." It appears, however, that even at this rate very few were to be ob-

tained. In 1651 a weekly paper entitled the Public Advertiser was issued in London, which consisted almost wholly of advertisements, principally concerning the arrivals and departures of vessels and the names of books recently issued from the press. Other papers soon began to insert various kinds of advertisements, some of which were exceedingly Many of the notices at this period related to runaway apprentices, fairs and cock-fights, burglaries and highway robberies, stolen horses, and lost dogs, swords and scent bottles. At this time England swarmed with negro or mulatto boys, who were frequently offered for sale by means of advertise ments. In 1682 one John Houghton, F. R. S., who combined the business of anothecary with that of a dealer in tea, coffee and chocolate, commenced a paper which at first failed, but revived in 1692; and by his untiring perseverance and incessant thought and study he is credited with having educated his contemporaries into a true knowledge of the use and art of successful advertising. His example, in some respects, might well be followed at the present time, for when quack advertisements found their way into his paper he placed turned rule above them with the following rather broad hint: "Pray mind the preface to this half sheet Like lawyers, I take all causes. I may fairly. Who likes not may stop here.'

At this period advertising was fast becoming a science, and by the end of the eighteenth century matters were very much as we find them now, although lacking entirely the genius shown in such as those of the noted Philadelphia firm, said to be written by a talented newspaper man and former editor, whose salary for this work alone would astonish advertisers of even a ceneration ago.

Most of the advertisements of a curious or amusing nature owe their singularity either to the eccentricity of their composers or to carelessness on the part of some overworked compositor or proofreader. Of the first of these classes many bona fide examples might be given, such as the one which appeared some time ago in a Pennsylvania paper, evidently written by a clergyman anxious to earn an honest penny outside of

Cupid and Hymen. The little brown cottage at Cambridge, Pa., is the place to call to have the marriage knot promptly and strongly tied. Inquire of Rev. S. S. Whitcomb. A Georgia justice of the peace, how-

his probable slender salary:

ever, goes the minister one better, by the closing sentence in the following announcement from the Rome (Ga.) Trib-

call on Justice Walter Harris, in his new office over Bass & Hill's real estate office. He has re-ceived his commission and is ready to perform marriage ceremonies at a very low rate.

In some respects the English press may be said to surpass the American in peculiarities of advertising. Here is an ingenious specimen extracted from a recent number of a religious journal, upon which comment is perhaps unnec-

"A pious voung man desires to be received into a respectable family, where the excellence of his example and superior morality might be considered as an equivalent for board and lodg-

The following advertisement appeared in a recent number of the Lon-

"To Parents: Unruly boys and girls of any thorough disciplinarian accustomed to admir ister corporal punishment. All bad habits cured by one or two attendances. Fee, five shillings for two visits. Address 'Birch.'"

The Cleveland (Eng.) Mercury says: Wanted—A really plain but experienced and efficient governess for three girls, oldest sixteen; music, French and German required; brilliancy of conversation, fascination o manner and symmetry of form objected to, as the father is much at home and there are grown-up sons. Address Mater, post-office,

The most whimsical advertisement, however, which we have recently seen is this, in which relief of conscience is sought by the penance of publication. It appeared in a Bristol paper:

Lady traveled with gentieman. Birmingham to Bristol, February 15, 1889 (Friday after-noon). Lady told an untruth. She regrets it most deeply. She lives in Bristol.

While referring to foreign advertisements the following odd announcevient, which appeared in the Cologne as one who is waiting and waited for?" Frank Buckland, it is said, shortly betore his death remarked: "I am going on a long journey to a strange country and shall see many strange animals by the way," and, whether this be well founded or not, it is certainly characteristic of the great naturalist. A future without God's lesser but lovely creation was impossible to such a lover of nature. Mozart died singing the alto part of his "Requiem," while friends sound thrashing.

wow was soprano and bass. "Happy supremely happy," Lord Lynd-nurst exclaimed as he lay dying in the dining-room surrounded by his father's pictures, and able to look back upon a career of rarely successful effort. "Sleep-l am asleep already; I am talking in my sleep," was the expression of Daniel Wilson on the night of his death, which reminds us of Shelly's beautiful lines:

Death and his brother Slean." Lord Eldon resignedly remarked in re-

joinder to the information that it was a

cold day, it being, in point of fact, one of the severest frosts that had occurred for many years, that it mattered not to him where he was going whether the weather was hot or cold. It is, perhaps, hardly fair to lay any great stress upon the last utterances of Swift, which are recorded as being: "I am what I am; I am what I am," for he passed away in the midst of an almost total eclipse of intellect. "I am not going to die, am 1?" Charlotte Bronte asked her husband after a few short months of married life: "He will not separate us; we have been so happy;" and there is much that is pathetic in this when we remember what a stormy and sorrowful life she had passed through. There is, too, something saddening, if characteristic, in Oliver Goldsmith's farewell words when his doctor asked: "Is your mind at ease?" and he replied, sorrow fully: "No, it is not:" but it is fair to add that there seems to have been in his mind a natural remorse for having taken his own remedies in spite of the remon strances of his medical advisers. Keats, as everybody remembers, exclaimed, shortly before his death: "I feel the flowers growing over me," a beautiful conception, worthy of one of our greatest poets. Another poet, Torquato Tasso, died saying, with extreme difficulty: "In manus tuas, Domine," which was curiously like the dying prayer of

Martin Luther. "My days are passed as a shadow that returns not," were the last words of Richard Hooker, but they were not spoken so much in regret for wasted hours as for his labors being at an end before they were completed. Joseph Addison, when dying, called, it is said, the young Earl of Warwick, his wife's son, a very dissipated young man, to his bedside, saying: "I have sent for you that you may see how a Christian can die." Cowper's was a sad death-bed. Asked how he felt, he replied: "Feel I feel unutterable, unutterable despair!" His last words were to a lady who of-fered him a cordial. "What does it sig-When Lord Leverence lay on his death-bed, apparently unable to speak or recognize any one, his wife said: "Do you know me?" To which he replied, quite audibly: "To my last gasp, my darling," and a few minutes later, breathing the words: "I'm so weary," he passed away. There was much that was artificial about Pope's death-bed. His attempt to write an as hard as stone." essay on the immortality of the soul seems unreal, and his last words: "There is nothing which is meritorious but virtue and friendship, and, indeed, friendship itself is only a part of virtue," read more like a copy-book maxim than a confession of faith. And it is decult to believe that Bolingbroke was sincere, even when, bending over

entiment. As Humboldt lay

grows dark, boys. You may go home!"

ADVICE TO GIRLS.

A Mistake Which, Though Small, May Result Very Unhappily.

Do not get in the habit of being

familiar in manner or speech with

young men. True, you may say noth-

ing that is harmful; you may only say

what you think, and that may be per-

feetly innocent. And always to say just

what one thinks is wisdom, but to jest

dear girl. Plenty of it. But make it

pure, sweet fun, entirely clear and free

Don't you think that the one man-

the one to whom you give your heart-

will care more for one when he knows

that an idle jest, a careless word, a

familiar manner have not been given

by you to every man friend you may

rave? It doesn't seem much; but, my

dear girl, because you are my dear girl,

just remember that while many a girl

muses the general young man, it is the

pecial man who is worth consideration.

You do not think it quite nice to look

marriage as your future? Why not?

Do you not find the companionship of a

man you love more interesting than

that of even your dearest woman friend?

Then you think I do not approve of

oman's friendship? Indeed I do-

then they are true ones. But the best

iend for a woman is the man who in-

erests her-the man she loves, and who

her sweetheart-soon to be her hus-

and. And she makes a mistake in not

trying to please him.-Ladies' Home

Limits of Natural Vision.

The limits of vision vary with eleva-

tion, conditions of the atmosphere, in-

tensity of illumination and other mod-

ifying elements in different cases. On

a clear day an object one foot above a

level plain may be seen at a distance of

1.31 miles; one ten feet high, 4.15 miles;

one 20 feet high, 5.86 miles: one 100

feet high, 13.1 miles; one a mile high,

as the top of a mountain, 95.23 miles.

This allows 7 inches, or, to be exact,

6.99 inches, for the curvature of the

earth, and assumes that the size and

illumination of the object are sufficient

to produce an image. Five miles may

be taken as the extreme limit at which

a man is visible on the flat plain to an

observer on the same level .- St. Louis

An Incensed Preacher.

A Montreal clergyman was recently

invited to marry a couple, the bride be-

ing his particular friend. The bride

groom, however, did not appear, and the

minister was so incensed that he hunted

him up the next day and gave him a

ournal-

Republic.

from the bitter waters of Marah.

makes the following statement: "We went over this morning. the dying poet, he exclaimed: "O, God! what is man?" Mr. Justice Talfour died in the midst of delivering a charge to the grand jury at Stratford, defining the needs of a closer connection between rich and poor. He was saying: "That which is wanted to bind together the bursting bonds of the different classes of this country is not kindness, but sympathy," when he was struck with apoplexy. He could hardly have framed dying the sun shone brightly into the room, and he exclaimed: "How grand these rays; they seem to beckon earth to Heaven." But we doubt whether there are any last words more pathetic than those of the dying schoolmaster, who exclaimed with his last breath: "It

with what they saw."

LEARNED TO WALK.

A Fish Becomes Used to Living on Land and Finally Is Drowned. Henrik Dahl, of Aalesund, Noway, was

a reader and follower of Darwin.

learned to move freely and rapidly.

In a little while the herring was able to follow its master without difficulty. and then it became his constant companion about the streets of the city. On a certain unfortunate day Henrik had occasion to cross a dilapidated bridge

which spanned an arm of the harbor. The herring coming gracefully along, needless of danger, now and again springing at the ephemera, for which it had acquired an especial fondness missed his footing, slipped through a crack into the water beneath and was drowned, says Forest and Straem.

The Care of Books.

Books placed in a library should be thoroughly dusted two or three times a year, not only to keep them in all their freshness, but also to prevent any development of insects and to examine for signs of dampness. The interior of a book also asks that care which unfortunately is neglected very often. After having taken a book from the shelves it should not be opened before ascertaining that the top edge is not covered with dust. If it is a book that has had the edge cut, it should be dusted with a soft duster or the dust simply blown off. If it is a book with uncut edges, it should be brushed with rather a hard brush. By this method in opening the volume one need not be afraid that the soil them. -Stationer and Printer.

The people in the eastern portion of tion "Love One Another." Claiborne County, Tenn., are excited over a remarkable occurrence which took place there not long ago. It is one of the most marvelous occurrences ever

heard of, and it will prove to be a problem over which scientific minds may wrestle for some time to come. Edgar Ramsey is a farmer who lives five miles from Lick Skillet. He arrived in Middlesboro recently. The story he told would not find believers at first but since then it has been proven that he has told nothing but the truth. His statement is thus reported by a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Demo

"Last Sunday afternoon I noticed what appeared to be a large green-looking cloud coming from a westerly direction toward my house. It was a long distance off, and the rain was falling heavily. Shortly afterward it became very cold, in fact so cold that I went indoors, lit a big fire and put on a big heavy coat. When I came out again the big green cloud was almost over the house, and the air was as cold as on a winter day. The wind howled and the hail fell in stones as big as eggs. All this lasted twenty minutes, and then the sky cleared up and I felt more like my-

∠TURNED TO STONE.

self again. "An hour after I was sitting with my wife near the fire when I heard a horse galloping at full speed, and when I went out to see who it was there stood Jake Warren, a neighbor farmer who lives about a mile and a quarter from me. He was as pale as a ghost and was trembling all over. It took him over ten minutes to commence to tell me what he had to say, and as he was talking I thought he

"He stated that a big green cloud had come over his place, and that something which looked like balls of fire had fallen all around his house. He had five acres of corn growing in a field next to the house. After the storm had cleared away he went to see what damage had been done. He saw that some corn had been blown down, and, entering the field, he found every stalk turned to stone. There were two fine hogs in the field, and they, too, were petrified and standing there as if cut out of solid rock. Myself and wife thought the man was raving mad, but induced him to remain over till morning, when we promised to visit his place with him. That we did, and what we saw will be remempered so long as both live. There was the corn blown down, but every stalk of it was petrified. It was not as hard as granite, but it appeared to be more like oft stone. I took my knife and cut it, and t became powder. The ears were very hard, and they could not be broken with the hand. The leaves were brittle, and and if you struck them they would break like glass. The hogs were there, too, looking natural enough, but they were

George E. Henry, of this city, John Rogers, Captain John B. Hull, ex-deputy marshal, and several others rode over the mountains into Tennessee to see for themselves if the things were eally there as represented. Captain Hull, ex-United States deputy marshal,

doubted the story on starting, but thought I'd try it, anyhow. We found Warren's farm about seven miles from the Gap, and there, sure enough, was the corn-field completely petrified. The stalks were somewhat blown down, but hey seemed completely turned to stone The two hogs were there also, and they looked like they were carved out of rock. It was the strangest sight I ever saw and I can't begin to describe the thing. There were a number of men

guarding the field with Winchester rifles and they wouldn't let us go into it. They only let us go to the fence. We could touch some of the corn stalks and could see the hogs, but the men refused positively to let us go any further than the fence. The women wouldn't say why they would not let people go into the field, but I presume they were afraid people would break the corn stalks to pieces. There was quite a crowd there looking at the thing, and every one was thoroughly dumfounded

This statement is vouched for by a number of others, and naturally there is considerable excitement.

with Tom or Harry, innocent though the subject may be, is not wise. Shall there, then, be no gayety in life? says a

> Wishing to apply his theory of the limit of adaptability of a species to its environment, he procured a herring from a neighboring fjord and carried it home in a tub of sea water. He renewed the water daily for some time, and gradually reduced the quantity, with so little inconvenience to the her ring that he concluded that the fish might, in time, learn to breathe air undiluted with water, like the cat and the man.

It turned out as he expected, and the water was finally turned out of the tub of the herring, never to be replaced even for bathing. Henrik next removed the fish from its tub and placed it on the ground, where it flopped about very awkwardly at first, but soon

PECULIAR INFATUATION.

Different Methods of following the Injunc-

Do men ever fall in love with each other? Women do. Not long ago a young woman in New Jersey was married to a youthful laborer on her father's farm. Some time afterward it was discovered that the husband was a female; the young wife refused, however, though earnestly entreated by her friends, to give up her chosen escort. The strangest part of the discovery was the fact that the bride knew her husband was a woman before she was led to the altar.

If men do not exhibit this strange infatuation for one of their own sex, they at least oftentimes give evidence of the fact that they love one another. There are many instances on record where one man has given his life for another. There are many more instances where men have given life to an-

It is a proud possession—the knowledge that one has saved a precious human life. Meriden, Conn., is the home of such a happy man. John H. Preston, of that city, July 11th, 1890, writes: "Five years ago I was taken very sick. I had several of the best doctors, and one and all called it a complication of diseases. I was sick four years, taking prescriptions prescribed by these same doctors, and I truthfully state I never expected to get any better. At this time I commenced to have the most terrible pains in my back. One day an old friend of mine. Mr. R. T. Cook, of the firm of Cartis & Cook, advised me to try Warner's Safe Cure, as he had been troubled the same way and it had effected a cure for him. I bought six bottles, took the medicine as directed and am to-day a well man. I am sure ino one ever had a worse case of kidney and liver trouble than I had. Before this I was always against proprietary medicines but not now, ob, no."

Friendship expresses itself in very peculiar ways sometimes; but the true friend is the friend in need.

VARIETIES.

DOTKINS-What's the matter with sister Nellie? She acts so queer.

Mamma (in a disgusted way)-Oh, she's in love again. This is the third time, and she' got it bad. Dotkins-Why don't you have her vaccing

ted so she can't catch it? TOTAL ABSTINENCE.-Temperance Mission

ary-And does your husband drink liquor? Mrs. O'Toole-Bless y' sowi! He hasn't tich ed a drap fer three years. T. M -That's a good thing for you.

Mrs. O'Toole-A good thing is it? An' me as has been a widder ever since that day, an' wid five childer to support?

CITY VS. COUNTRY .- Cousin Jessie (of Grassville)-How I do wish we had such lovev lights in our duli little village!

Cousin Jack-It would be an improvement Cousin Jessie (noting the letter-box on the lamp-post)-And how nice, just to drop a nickel in the slot of the little box and have the gas burn all night!

OLD Lady [(at Tampa bay)-My daughter want to go sailing. Can you swim? Yacht Skipper-No, mum.

Old Lady My most ball What could yo lo if anything should happen? Yacht Skipper-Please, mum, wen the man vot does the sailin' can't swim, he's mighty keerful not to let anything happen. to Bir

It is told of an American millionaire who ought a castle on the Rhine that one col day his daughter found him warming his hands at a fire which he had kindled in a suit of plate armor. "O papa, what have you been doing?" she cried. "The fellow that patented that stove," replied the lord of the castle, "must have been orazy; but I've made the old thing heat up at last."

"FADDER, vat vas all dis in de bapers about marriage vas a failure?" "Go vay, Isaac! You was too young ontirely to know somedings about marriage, mein son." "But, fadder, I vas a beeg poy now, und I vant to keep bosted." " Vell, und vat vas it I mus dell you?" "Vas marriage trooly a failure, fadder?" "Vell, I dell you," said the father. impressively. "Uff you marry a real, real rich vomans, marriage vas somedimes as goot as a failure.

SOMEBODY WAS SURPRISED .- Funniman-Now, there's your husband coming, Mrs. Candor. Let us make a little surprise for him. Mrs. Funniman and I will hide behind the curtain here, and you tell him that your expected guests haven't come. Then we'll step out and surprise him. Enter Mr. Candor.

Mrs. Candor (obeying orders)-Well, John, our expected guests have disappointed us; Mr. and Mrs. Funniman haven't come. Mr. Candor (heartily)-I'm glad of it.

Even the most intelligent women some times have hazy ideas, in regard to politcal ethics; but, after all, the same thing might he said in a measure of the average man. The other day a lady of high social position in this city, who is well known to be a devoted Christian, was talking with a gentleman about the need of reform in the politics of New York city. "And what is your idea of the reform?" asked the gentleman, playfully, in the course og the conversation. "Ob, it is simple," she replied, in entire good faith, faith, without the least idea that she was saying anything at all out of the way. "It is to get a lot of money, and defeat the bat men who buy votes for themselves by buying votes for, some good men. There, now, you see how clearly I understand the situation and yet my husband is always telling me that my mind is a chaos on the subject."

JAMES GORDON BENNETT has a way of

dropping in to examine the Herald at the most unexpected times, and as his visits often result in a general "shake-up" and reorganization of the paper's managerial, editorial and working forces, they are waited with fear and trembling by his employes. On one of these occasions one of the pressmen, s man who had worked for the elder Bennett, and was an excellent workman, though guilty of an occasional lapse from sobriety, had a bad black eye, and was in a quandary as [to what excuse he should offer if Bennett noticed it. Acting on a sudden inspiration he seized it. Acting on a sudden inspiration he seized an ink-roller and rubbed a daub of ink on the side of his face, completely concealing the discoloration of the skin. Presently Mr. Bennet came into the press-room, and with the superintendent. John Hays, went correlling. superintendent, John Hays, went carefully through, criticising every detail, and looking land seems to be American beef. It you hap sharply at each employe. When about to pen to get a juicy nice steak your Englishmen leave, he turned suddenly, and pointing at says, "that's the real British beef." But it you get a tough, leathery piece he grow is our sharply at each employe. When about to dust will enter between the leaves and the besmirched pressman, said: "Mr. Hays, what is that man's name?" The culprit | beef."

quaked in his shoes nntil Mr. Bennett said, slowly: "I want you to give that man \$3 per week more wages. He is the only man in the room that looks as if he had been work-

"THOSE persons in this city, writes a paragrapher of the N. Y. Evening Sun, "who have had the good fortune to meet the vivacious Rosina Vokes recall along with the vivid impression that the actress made, the no less vivid impression that was sure to be left in the minds of those who saw her maid. This maid, who is especially devoted to her mistress, has not been liberally endowed by her Creator with those attributes that go to make up the sum of personal beauty, in fact. is that next best thing to being be autifulbeing gloriously ugly. A friend relates how. during her recent tour in this country, while the actress was performing in Chicago, she found herself in need of some article from the chemist across the way. It was late at night, after her return from the theatre Hannah, the faithful maid, was asked to go and get it. But Hannah urged mildly that it was late and she feared to go into the street alone lest some man might annoy her. 'It will be your own fault if they do,' said Rosina, who was tired and cross. "'Indeed, ma'am,' expostulated Hannah

nobody can say that I do not behave my self properly in the street. I always keep my veil down, ma'am."

"Precisely," said Rosina. "But for good ness sake, Hannah, if you want to protect yourself, keep it up, keep it up."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati Times Star writing from England, says: Then an American tourist, the genuine article, unfor tunately, will occasionally fill you with a great longing to get up and publicly apologize for him. For instance, the other day I took dinner at the ancient Cheshire cheese tavern, in Wine Office court, where Dr. Johnson and his friends resorted. A century has left it unchanged. There are the stalls, the white sanded floor, the big tankards of ale, the paneled ceiling and the low, oak wainscoted walls. Dr. Johnson's picture by Joshua Reynolds hangs above the favorite seat of the great lexicographer, but otherwise it is as it was when Dr. Johnson was introduced there c Oliver Goldsmith. The doctor was dressed with unusual care and almost foppish precision as a practical rebuke to Goldsmithe whom he had heard justified his own untid!ness by citing Dr. Johnson's bad example While I was eating, with the shades of the great departed of that merry company of old time wits as my guests, in came a party of Americans. There was one who talked so loud as to drive everybody else into the only

refuge that was left-silence and drink. "It was here," he said, pointing to Dr. Johnson, "that Dr. Johnson used to come and drink. Let's see, did he drink beer or tea. It was one or the other. He was the man who wrote 'The Deserted Village.' Great poem that. I've read it lots of times."

What a blessing that the number of Amer cans of that class who are loose in England and Europe is comparatively few.

Chaff.

If time were no faster than Detroit streetcars, this fine autumn weather would last s year.

a The poor music composer is like the man without credit. He can't get anyone to take his notes. The Milwaukee school-books state the na

tural elements of the earth to be earth, air, fire and beer.

"Yes, str. I got in on the ground floor on the boom." "That's good. You won't have so far to fall when the bottom drops out." Mrs. Jason—When they tie up a railroad they don't actually use a rope, do they? Mr. Jason—No; it is generally done with a string of resolutions.

"And so Jimpson read his poom to you yesterday? How did you endure it?" "I just fixed my glass eye on him, and went to sleep with the other!" When men are as good as their obituarie

and women are as good as the men think they are, the recording angel in Heaven can take a long-needed vacation. Wibble-There goes a man that makes hi

living off other people's bad habits. Wabble

—Keeps a saloon, does he? Wibble—No; he
deals in second-hand clothes. A famous artist once painted an angel with

six toes. "Whoever saw an angel with six toes?" people inquired. "Who ever saw one with less?" was the counter question. Foreign Visitor (landing at New York, 1893)

I wish to go to the World's Fair. Policeman

Yes, sir. Go five squares north, then turn
to the left and go a thousand miles west. Easterner-I see it stated that Tulare Lake in California, has increased miles in length and width this year. Californian—Shouldn' wonder. California is growing right along.

Musical Lady-Wouldn't you like to be able to sing and play, my little mat? Johnny— Naw. I wouldn't like to have folks say such mean things about me as they do about you. Mistress (finding a man in the kitchen)when I engaged you, Kate, you said that you had no beau. Kate—Yes, mam, that is true; but this young man is not my beau, he only

wants to be. Mamma—Why, Susie, you offered your candy to everybody but little brother. Why didn't you hand it to him? Susie (with innocent candor)—Because, mamma, little brother

always takes it. Small Boy-Papa, which way does the Chicago river run? Papa (who is always glad to slake the youthful thirst for knowledge) t doesn't run at all, my child. It is so thick

t can hardly walk. Jawkins—How's Henpeck getting along since his marriage? He used to yow that no woman could ever get ahead of him. Hagg—Oh, be's still in the lead, I suppose; but she

is behind-holding the reins. Explanation .- "You don't know what a omenon is? Why, a cow is no phenon enon and an apple-tree is not a phenomeno either, but if the cow should climb the apple ree that would be a phenomenon.

St. Peter-Enter. Why do you hesitate? New Spirit—I don t see any usher. St. Peter
—We have no ushers here. Sit where you
please. New Spirit—Dear me! How different Heaven is from a church!

is made by the four C's—cash, confidence, cheerfulness and constancy. But a waggish reader remarked that be thought "cheek, chance, coincidence and cuteness" filled the bill better. First Student-Augustus Cæsar, I discove riss Student—Augustus Crear, I discover in my readings, had among his personal attendants a keeper of overcoats. Second Student (sadly, as he remembers that his own is in pawn)—Taey had pawnbrokers in those days, then?

An exchange says that the ocean of succe

Two young men in Moberly, Mo., went to tortune teller to learn what their fate would be if they proposed. Their sweethearts heard of it and refused to have anything more to do with men who had not nerve enough to go to headquarters for information,

City Boarder—Here, you advertise fine fishing in your pond, and I've fished there eight bours and haven't caught a thing. Thrifty Farmer—Well, now the fishing in that 'ere pond ought to be fine. There ain't nothing been ketched out of it for five years. Wouldn't Do .- Committeeman-(to public

Another great American institution in Eng

you get a tough, leathery piece he grows out something about "this damnable American

A Great Event

some long-standing malady. The poison of Scrofula is in your blood. You inherited it from your ancestors. Will you transmit it to your offspring? In the great majority of cases, both Consumption and Catarrh originate in Scrofula. It is supposed to be the primary source of many other derangem

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For several months I was troubled with scrofulous eruptions over the whole body. My appetite was bad, and my system so prostrated that I was unable to work. After trying several remedies in vain, I resolved to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and did so with such good effect that less than one bottle

Restored My Health

and strength. The rapidity of the cure astonished me, as I expected the process to be long and tedious."—Frederico Mariz Fermandes, Villa Nova de Gaya, Portugal.

"For many years I was a sufferer from scrofula, until about three years ago, when I began the use of Aver's Sergengille, since began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, since which the disease has entirely disappeared. A little child of mine, who was troubled with the same complaint, has also been cured by this medicine."—H. Brandt, Ayoca, Nebr.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. \$1, six \$5, Worth \$5 a bottle.

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HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., Cor. William and John Streets, New York. SPECIFICS

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas deMarault has been made in the conditions of a
certain mortgage bearing date the 19th day of
October, A. D. 1832, exercing date the 19th day of
October, A. D. 1832, exercited by Friederich Holtz and
Caroline Holtz, his wife, of the City of Detroit,
Gounty of Wayne and State of Michigan, to Robert
Glassner, of the same place, and recorded on the
18th day of October, A. D. 1892, at 11 oclock A. M., in
liber 187 of Mortgages, on page 186, in the Register's
office for Wayne Coon, page 186, in the Register's
office for Wayne Coon, page 186, in the Register's
office for Wayne Coon, page 186, in the Register's
office for Wayne Coon, page 186, in the Register's
office for Wayne Coon, page 186, in the Register's
office of said Robert Gleasner, senior, deceased, to Paul Waldbaum as guardian
of Hugo Glassner, a minor, by indenture of assignment of Hugo Glassner, a minor, by indenture of assignment of the page 250, in the aforessid Register's office for Wayne
County; and there being claimed to be due at the
date hereof, the sum of five hundred and twentysix dollars and 25-100 cents, [852,55] and no proceedings at law or equity having been instituted to recover the same of any part thereof; notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of
sale in said mortgage contained, i will sell at public
anction or vendue, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the first day of November, 1890, at eleven o'clock
in the forenoon of the said day at the east front
door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of
Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage
mentioned and described as all those certain pieces
or parcels of land situated in the City of Detroit.
County of Wayne and State of Michigan, known and
described as follows, to will, lots numbered seventythree [73], seventy four [74] and the easterly three
[35] feet of lot seventy-five [75] of the bubby three
[36] of the subject of the county of
wayne is held, the premises in

PAUL WALLBAUM,
Guardian of HUGO GLEASSNER,
WILLIAM LOOK,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

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DO YOU WANT A Fine Watch?

If So, Here is an Opportunity to Get One.

Below we show three styles of watches which we offer to readers of the Farmer only, at less than wholesale prices. The watches are manufactured by the Manhattan Watch Co., of New York City, and we will guarantee them to be precisely as represented. The Company guarantee to keep the watches in repair for one year free. They are shipped direct from the factory by mail, prepaid. Now read the following offers:

FOR \$16.00

we will send you a gentleman's hunting case gold-filled watch, handsomely engraved back and front, guaranteed to wear 15 years, with Eighn movement, and the Farmer one year. The cut below is a fac simile of this watch, and it is as handsome and reliable a time-keeper as though it cost four times the money. No such watch can be purchased from a jeweler for less than three times the price asked.



FOR THE LADIES.

As the holiday season is approaching, we have comething especially adapted for a present. It is a Ladys' Hunting Case Gold Filled Watch, andsomely engraved front and back:



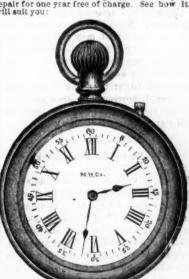
This handsome watch, with a case warranted to last 15 years, made from three sheets of metal, the two outside ones gold, the center one steel, with Eigin movement, will be sent to every subscriber upon the receipt of \$16.00, which also pays a year's subscription to the FARMER.

ARMEB.
Or we will send a plain one, identical with the one just described except that the cases are not engraved, for \$15, and send the FARMERA year also. The cut below is an illustration of also. Th



FOR THE BOYS.

Of course every boy wants a watch, and we or course every doy whits a watch, and we have just the one to suit him. This is a hand-some nickel cased watch, a reliable time-keeper, which the manufacturers guarantee to keep in repair for one year free of charge. See how it will suit you:



This watch has stem wind, improved hand setting apparatus, smooth back and front, and is dust proof. For \$5 we will send you this watch and the FARMER for one year. If, after seeing it, the watch does not suit you, the money will be refunded upon returning it to us.

To Get a Watch Without Money.

If you want one of the watches and have more time than money, you can easily get one by a little work. We make the following offer: For 30 subscribers to the Farmer at \$1.00 each we will send you one of the nickel cased watches

ree.
For 90 subscribers to the FARMER at \$1.00 each we will send you either a gentleman's or lady's hunting case gold filled watch with engraved.

bunting case gold filled watch with engraved.

case.

For 80 subscribers to the FARMER at \$1.00 each

we will send a gold filled hunting case lady't

watch, as described above but with plain cases.

These watches are sent out under a guarantee

from the m-nufacturer as well as ourselves, and

we agree also to refund the price cha ged for

the watch if it does not give entire satisfaction

We have personally inspected these watches,

and feel no hesitation in saving that they are

the hardsomest we ever saw except very high

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GIBBONS BROTHERS.







For the Michigan Farmer. WHAT IS A PORTABLE CREAM-ERY?

Before answering this question I will state it is not a creamer. The latter is simply a box in which cans of milk can be set and surrounded by water for cream raising and for which no provision is made for making the final separation of cream from milk, without first lifting the cans by hand or elevating them by some mechanical device. Maving stated what a portable creamery is not. I will now state what such kinds of improved cream raising apparatus as include provision for making the final separation of cream from the milk without any lifting of although Irish butter from its great keeping cans and which furnish a refrigerator in a properties, is, perhaps, the most suitable of separate apartment from the one in which any in the world for preserving, this importthe cans are placed can be classed as portable creameries in a general way. These kinds furnish conveniences that make them in a small way dairy houses.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY ORIGINATED. The first pertable creamery put on the market was invented and made in Vermont in 1878. The second one was invented and put on the market in 1879 in the same State Though the first one of these was invented in the northern part of Vermont both were

manufactured in Poultney, and at the start both were made in the same shop. AN ERA MARKED.

The invention and introduction of this portable creamery marked an era in butter making. Progressive dairymen saw and appreciated at once the value of such an led the more conservative class of dairymen loaken tubs. to take it up soon after.

IT HAS COME TO STAY.

There can be no doubt that the portable creamery has come to stay. This fact is becoming more apparent each year. Starting as it did in Vermont, its use the first year was mainly in New England and New York though some portab'e creameries were sold in Pennsylvania in 1879 and a few in some of the western States. At the present time there is not a State or Territory in the Union in which portable creameries are not in use.

WHO HAVE USE FOR THEM?

Farmers and dairymen mainly. But they are found very useful in hotels, restaurants, boarding schools, hospitals, asylums, soldiers homes and similar public institutions. In a future letter 1 will give some facts

relating to the care and management of portable creameries in use. F. W. MOSELEY. CLINTON, IOWA.

The Cow.

Col. Cartis, at the Geneva Butter School, said the first requirement to obtain good butter is a good cow, then she must be well fed with proper foods, nutritious and properly prepared. Nitrogenous and carbonaceous foods should be properly balanced.

The cow is the farmer's machine for manufacturing dairy products; therefore he with brine is best. cannot know too much about her. We do not spend time enough in observing her habits and ways. There are no two alike. special purpose of putting solids in milk. Some cannot put any in because they were therefore they are unprofitable. No cow air. can produce something from nothing; yet some owners think she can, and feed her on that line. Study the characteristics of your those that will pay for what they eat, and cloth over it. feed them only such foods as will produce the best results. There were 12.76 to 33 pounds of milk for one of butter, at the ly it will. The salt will cause oxydization, by the box. institutes last year. No other class of and this discolor and injure the butter. manufacturers could do business on that Bacteria and filth will adhere to the rusty line. The result is due to indifference, iron. carelessness and ignorance on the part of ruinous methods. This state of affairs in the dairy extends into every State, but, thanks to the work done at the butter schools and conferences, and at the farm institutes, improvement is seen all along the line, and to-day our dairy products are selling at top prices in the markets.

The Butter Market of Cork.

The city of Cork is the natural outlet for the greater portion of the butter produced in Munster, owing to its central position, its unrivaled harbor of Queenstown and its direct communication by roads and railway, which tap the principal butter-producing districts. A butter market has been held in Cork for a long time, and in 1769 it was of the principal merchants, under whom it remained for one hundred and fourteen return at one fare for the round trip from all years, until the present year, when a special act of Parliament was passed, transferring and full information apply to any agent of power to make by-laws for its legislation. The quantity of butter which passes through | Ohio. this market is enormous. In the first year 1769, of the record, 105,508 packages passed through the market, and the annual quantity has since largely increased, being now considerably more than three times as much. The largest quantity received in any one year was in 1878, when 434,239 firkins passed through the market.

The Cork butter market is held every day, the sales on a single day have been as large produce superlative veal, all along from six net, which when prices were high, would be they bring calves up to two hundred pounds value for about £12,000 sterling (\$58,398). All the butter has to be cleared away within the day to make room for another large average weight under the best management quantity coming by road and rail for the of the yeal producing districts of Champagne butter in the Cork market is peculiar to this pounds, and bring from \$45 to \$75. It and at the first stroke of eleven all buying in any other country. In fact, the French must be concluded, and the whole quantity of batter, frequently some thousands of months as we do at two years; and probably firkins, has charged hands. To the unin- more if we feed up to that age. offers and bids until the stroke of the clock ing anything else but the milk. The calves

at eleven, when suddenly all the noise ceases, buying and selling are over for the day, and the buyers proceed to cart away their purchases. The fi kin butter is inspected and classified by sworn judges, and all the bargains at the table are made for the the milk. various qualities of butter so classified. This applies only to the cfficially classified butter, but there is now also, since the passing of a recent act of Parliament, an open market, where butter is bought and sold on the judgment of the buyers and sellers themselves, without any offi ial classifica-

There is another branch of the trade which is of great impor ance—that of preserved butter in hermetically-closed cans Up to very recently there were certain re strictions placed on this branch of trade in the interest of the dealers in firkins, and, ant branch of trade was allowed to go into the hands of the Danish and French pack ers, who had several years' start of the Irish tinned-butter preservers, and got possession of the various foreign markets .- Western Rural.

Some Questions in Butter-Making Answered.

At one of the butter conferences in New York, these questions were asked by those attending, and answered by the experts in attendance.

"Is it practicable to set the milk of farrow and new milch cows together?" It is all right if conditions are favorable for the cream to rise and it is fully ripened. "Will butter keep better in earthen jars

improvement and with that class it was than in wooden tubs?" If the jar is glezed readily adopted. Its adoption by that class it will keep well. Many, however, prefer "Can the white specks be gotten out of

butter in any other way except by washing?" No; a cream strainer will not remove them.

"Will butter absorb more salt than is necessary to preserve it through the summer?" If butter is worked so dry that it will not dissolve the salt and the salt is mixed through it in this state it will contain too much salt. As salt is usually put into the butter or mixed with it while it has a large amount of water in it, the selt is formed into brine and so worked out. If the salt all dissolves while the butter is being worked, it will not impart an undue salty taste. Salt does not preserve butter, but it gives it a flavor most people like. When salted, an ounce to the pound, it does not retain this amount. We salt butter to season it. An increase will not preserve it, but it may make it, as explained, too salt for good taste or flavor. A small quantity is as good as a large amount, so far as preservation is concerned. The salt coats the butter granules, or is distributed inflittle pockets of brine. It does not penetrate the butter, or is not absorbed by it.

"Will butter keep better under brine than salt ?" Butter should be packed solid and the air excluded. This can be done we'l with salt and a cloth at the bottom and the top. First salt, then a cloth, then a layer of salt paste on top of all. Some say to submerge

"Is it best to put part of the salt in the butter and then work it, and put the other part in at another working?" It is not. Each has her own individuality for the Put the salt in at one time and mix it thoroughly through the tutter, and finish the work, so that the butter may be put away not made so that they could. One-third of out of the air-not that the air itself will inthe cows in this State are of that character; jure it, but the bacteria and impurities in the

"Is it advisable to rub salt on the side and on the bottom of the tub?" It is well enough, and especially on the bottom; cows; test them; keep only good ones- sprinkle salt there, a good coat, and put a

"If the tin is off from ware used to store

"What will prevent the butter bowl from the owners. Not in Central Africa can be cracking by serlding?" Possibly paint and found a company of men practicing such varnish on the outside, and keeping it dry on the outside.

MIDDLESBOROUGH LAND SALE

The Home Seeker's Opportunity-One Fare for the Round Trip via the C., H. & D.

Middlesborough, Ky., now has an invested capital of \$26,500,000, with a large and increasing population and work for thousands-For the capitalist and investor it offers unrivalled opportunities. The gigantic improvements projected and under way make it a Mecca for the home seeker, artisan and mechapic. The Middlesborough Town Company make special inducements to those purchasing and building. The great sale at Midsponse to the general demand the Cincinplaced under the management of a committee nati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. will sell on points on the line. For rates, pamphlets its management to a body of trustees, with the C., H. & D., or E. O. McCormick, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Cincinnati,

How the French Make Veal.

The French people know how to feed calves for yeal, to cook yeal, and when and how to eat it, says a French correspondent of the American Agriculturist. If our yeal were as good, tender, juicy and luscious, we should appreciate it better and consume Sunday and a few holidays excepted, and more of it. By proper feeding the French as 8,800 firkins of about seventy-five pounds to twelve weeks. At the first named period and over; and at three months make them weigh over four hundred pounds. The next day's market. The system of selling and Brie will reach three hundred and thirty market. At a quarter before eleven A. M., would indeed be difficult to find similar buyers and sellers assemble around a table, rapid increase of weight in so short a time

itiated the buying and selling at this table | This is their method of feeding: They appears to be a perfect Babel, which can feed nothing but milk, commencing with only be understood by the brokers and ex- six quarts a day for a few days. The calves porters, who keep a perfect cross-fire of are muzzled to prevent the possibility of eatare kept in warm, darkened stables. The milk is gradually increased to what the calves will take with avidity. After six or e'ght weeks, to make the meat white and inviting, from two to six eggs are given in

The color of the meat may be ascertained during the life of the calf by looking at the color of the b'ood vessels of the mucous membrane of the eyes. If of a delicate light pink, the veal will be clear and white; but if of a dark red color, the meat will be of a reddish yellow color. The meat of calves slaughtered too young will be dark red, and feel slimy when handled. The meat of strangled calves is of a bluish red color.

It is hoped that the failure of R. G. Peters. the Manistee lumberman who went to the wall last week, will not be as bad as anticipated, and that the estate 'f properly managed, will pay nearly if not all the liabilities.

HAPPy indeed are the homes which contain Garland" Stoves and Ranges.

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, October 25, 1890. FLOUR .- Market unchanged. Quotations on

car lots are as follows: ichigan roller process..... WHEAT .- Both spot and futures, after advancing early in the week, have declined below the

range quoted a week ago. New York, Chicago and St. Louis all declined slightly yesterday Liverpool is higher than a week ago. Quotation at the close yesterday were as follows: No. 1 white, 99c; No. 2 white, 95c; No. 3 white, 84c; No. 2 red, \$1 01%; No. 3 red, 96c. Closing prices on futures were as follows: No. 2 red. December, \$1 0314; May, \$1 6714 19 bu.

CORN.-Market lower. Quoted as follows: No. 2, 54%c; No. 3, 53%c; No. 2 yellow, 56c; No. 3 584 c, and May at 54c.

OATS .- Market has advanced. Quoted as follows: No. 2 white, 47%c; No. 2 mixed, 46c; light mixed, 46%c.

BARLEY.-Now quoted at \$1 15@1 47% per cent al, outside for No. 2. Sales by sample were made yesterday at \$1 42, and \$1 45. Receipts for the week, 72,926 bu., against 146,525 bu. the previous week; shipments, 3,589 bu., against 1,778 bu. the BYE .- Quoted at 63c per bu. for No. 2, and

FEED.-Winter bran quoted at \$14 50@14 75 per ton; middlings, \$14 25@18 25 per ton for coarse to

BUTTER. - Quotations are as follows: Choice dairy, 17@18c; fair to good, 15@16c; creamery, 18023c W b. Market steady.

CHEESE .- Michigan full creams held at 10%@

lic W b., and steady. EGGs.-Steady at 20c per doz. Receipts very light. These prices were paid at the Faltis mar ket, 301 Woodward Ave. HONEY .- Quoted at 13c for new comb. Extract-

Receipts of comb very light. d, 7@9c. BEESWAX .- Quoted at 36 287c 9 b. HAY .- Hay is dull at \$10 for No. 1 timothy, \$9 for No. 2, \$3 for No. 1 clover and \$7 for No. 2 %

on in car lots. STRAW.-Quoted at \$525 25 per ton. BEANS. -Quoted at \$2 05@2 10 per bu. for hand-

picked stock. Unpicked sell at \$1 25@1 75 per bu. Out of store prices are 5@10c higher. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR .- Quoted at #8 per cwt OCLOVER SEED .- Market quiet. Prime quoted

at \$4 15 per bu. For future delivery December sold at \$4 20. No. 2 sells at \$3 90. TIMOTHY SEED .- Quiet at \$1 45 per bu, for BALT .- Michigan, 75c per bbl. in car lots, or

35c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per bbl.: Ashton quarter sacks, 72c. HIDES .- Green city, 5c # 10 ., country,6c; cured, No. 1, 6407c; No. 2, 5c; calf, No. 1, 74c;

No. 2, 6%c; veal kip, No. 1, 5@6c; runners and No. 2, 2%@3c; sheepskins, 50c@\$1 75 as to quan-POTATOES .- Market very quiet at 60@65c per 1. for State in car lots, and from store at 58@

FOREIGN FRUITS.-Lemons, Messinas, W box. 87 00@7 50; oranges, Jamaicas, \$626 50 19 bbl. bananas, yellow, \$\ bunch, \$1 25@2 25. Figs, 12 @12%c for layers, 15c for new. Cocoanuts, 9 84 15. butter, will it injure the butter?" Certain- 100, \$5 00. Persian dates, new, 626%c * D

DRIED FRUIT .- Apples quoted at 909%c for common, and 13@14c & D. for evaporated APPLES .- Fairly active and held at \$3 28 75 per

bl., with fancy stock bringing \$4 00. E GRAPES .- Quoted as follows: Concords, 4c; Catawbas, 425c. Market well supplied. PEARS .- Quoted at \$228 per bu. The supply is

TOMATOES .- Market easy at 45250c per bu. CRAB APPLES .- Quoted at \$1 25 per bu. for hoice, and firm.

ONIONS.-Quoted at 70@80c ₩ bu., and \$2 50@ 65 % bbl. Market very quiet. CABBAGE.-Quoted at \$2 00@2 50 per 100 in caroads and dull. POP CORN .- Quoted at 5c per lb. for old Rice

POULTRY.—The following prices were paid yesterday at the Faltis market, 301 Woodward Avenue: Fowls, 7c % D.; chickens, 8c; ducks Sc: turkeys, 10c: pigeons, 20c per pair: squabs 25c per pair. Receipts have been ample, and market steady.

DRESSED VEAL -Quoted at 7@8%c % D. CRANBERRIES .- Gape Cod, \$3@8 25 % bu.

Michigan, \$272 25. GAME.-Partridge, 50@75c % pair; woodcock, \$2 50@8 @ doz. Ducks, Mallard, 65275c, and common, 25@30c per pair. Snipe, nominal at dlesborough will occur Nov. 10, and in re- \$1 25 % doz.; squirrels, \$1@1 25 % doz.; rabbits, 8@10c each; venison, per lb., saddles, 9@10c; carcass, 6@7c. Receipts of venison are quite

Mess, new	10 752011 00
Family	12 00712 25
Short clear	12 502 12 75
Lard in tierces, @ D	5%0 5%
Lard in kegs, \$ 10	6 6 614
Pure lard, in tierces	640 64
Hams, W D	10% 2 10%
Shoulders, P D	6%0 7
Choice bacon, & D	8 @ 814
Extra mess beef, new w bbl	6 50 @ 7 00
Plate beef	7 50 @ 7 75
Dried beef hams	9 00 🚳 9 25
Tallow, \$ D	@ 4%
	_

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards.

CATTLE. The receipts of cattle at these yards for the past week numbered 762 head. The supply was lighter than for several weeks, and with a good demand the yards were cleared early. The quality showed but little improvement, there being no good cattle among the receipts. For farish butchers grades prices were a little stronger than those of last week. but the commonest class sold fully as low as they did one week ago.

Fenner sold McGee a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers stock av 576 lbs at \$2 25; and 10 rapid increase of weight in so short a time in any other country. In fact, the French realize as much money from calves at three months as we do at two years; and probably

Fenton sold McGee a mixed lot of 10 head of coarsea butchers stock av 640 lbs at \$1 95.

Sprague sold Stonehouse mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers stock av 677 lbs at \$2 50 and 4 fair butchers steers av 1,057 lb

Spencer sold Webb Bros 16 av 188 lbs at 10.

Balderson sold Webb Bros 55 av 169 lbs

Gancer L.D.Memleh.el, M.D., remove to 180 Wabsah Ave., Chicago t \$3.
Switzer & Ackley sold Burt Spencer 7 stock. at \$4.

ers av 754 lbs at \$2 30 and 4 fair butchers strees to Knoch av 1,00) lbs at \$3.

Barbard sold Su'livan 6 stockers av 686 lbs at \$2.40 and a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers stock to Reagan av 660 lbs at \$2.10.

Stotte fold Sull.van a mixed lot of 22 head

of coarse butchers stock av 658 ib; at \$2 15. Shaw cold Burf Spencer 12 stockers av 750 ibs at \$2 40 and a mixed lot of 6 head of coa se butchers stock to Fitzpatrick av 618 ibs at \$2. butchers stock to Fitzpatrick av 613 ibs at \$2.

Allen sold McGee a mixed lot of 28 head of coarse butchers stock av 614 lbs at \$2 15. Downey sold Burt Spencer 4 stockers av 635 lbs at \$2 25.

Beardsley sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers stock av 968 ibs at \$2 60 and 4 to H Roe av 732 ibs at \$2 40.

Adams sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 18 head of fair butchers stock av 810 ibs at \$2 60 and 8 to Butsell av 750 ibs at \$2 50.

Eldredge sold Marx a mixed lot of 19 head of coarte butchers stock av 768 ibs at \$3 10.

of cosme butchers stock av 765 lbs at \$3 10.

McHugh sold Sullivan 11 stockers av 742 lbs at \$3 50 and a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers stock to McIntire av 716 lbs at \$4 40.

#2 40.

Wietzel sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 7
head of coarse butchers stock av 755 lbs at

McHugb sold Sullivan 11 stockers av 725 lbs at \$2 50 and 2 bulls av 593 lbs at \$1 80. Bear Jeley sold Sullivan 7 stockers av 737

Switzer & Ackiey sold Reagan a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers stock av 573 lbs of 6 head of coarse butchers stock av 573 lbs at \$1.75.

Smith sold Marx a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers stock av 815 lbs at \$2.40.

Broad sold Mclutre a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers stock av 638 lbs at \$2.25 and 14 fair ones to McGee av 717 lbs at \$2.40.

Spicer sold Schlack 15 stockers av 520 lbs at \$1.90.

Standick sold Schmool a mixed lot of 9 lead of coarse butchers stock av 695 lbs at \$1.75.

Smith sold Sullivan 6 stockers av 755 ibs at \$2 16.
Smith sold Sullivan 6 stockers av 755 ibs at \$2 25 and 2 good cows av 1,305 ibs at \$2 50.
Dennis sold Fliesohman a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers stock av 620 ibs at \$2.
Holmes sold Sullivan 17 stockers av 748 ibs at \$2 35 and a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers stock to Wm Wreford & Co av 806 ibs at \$2 20.

the number on sale was very large and price: Switzer & Ackley sold Reagan a mixed lot were lower. Light sold at \$3 70@4 10: mixed switzer & Ackley sold Reagan a mixed low of 9 head of coarse butchers stock av 826 lbs at \$2 and 2 good cows to Wm Wreford & Co av 425.

Proper sold Kamman a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers stock av 930 lbs at \$3. Johnson sold Stucker a mixed lot of 13 bead of coarse butchers stock av 667 lbs

The offerings of sheep numbered 1,978 head. The demand for sheep was active, and as the receipts were light buyers paid strong last week's prices for them.

Hogan sold Fitzpatrick 51 av 80 lbs at \$4. Weeks sold Fitzpatrick 52, part lambs, av 66 Bell sold Wm Wreford & Co 91 av 87 lbs at \$4 12%. Wietzel sold Fitzpatrick 85, part lambs, av

74 ibs at \$4 65. Pinkney sold Burt Spencer 125, part lambs, av 64 lbs at \$4 40. Lovewell sold Wm Wreford & Co 15 av 82 bs at \$3 80.

Proper told Morey 50 av 82 lbs at \$4. Bartholemew sold Francisco emew sold Fitspatrick 42 lambs av 0 lbs at \$5 25. Jeffards sold Morey 98, mostly lambs, av

Switzer & Ackley sold Burt Spencer 96, part lambs, av 63 lbs at \$4 75.
Homes sold Burt Spencer 115 lambs av 68 bs at \$5 35. lbs at \$5 35.
Estep sold Burt Spencer 80 av 83 lbs at \$4 25 and 48 lambs av 73 lbs at \$5 25.
Sprague sold Burt Spencer 23 av 74 lbs at \$4 and 102 lambs av 70 lbs at \$6 35.

The offerings of hogs numbered 2,211 head The hog market opened up active, and the receipts changed hands at prices about 5 cents per hundred lower than those of last week, the local dealers taking about all of

Dennis sold Hiller 40 av 172 ibs at \$3 85. Kalaher sold R S Webb 82 av 187 ibs at \$4. McHugh sold Webb Bres 90 av 177 lbs at \$4. Wietzei sold R S Webb 82 av 180 lbs at \$3 90. Gleason sold R S Webb 49 av 154 lbs at Switzer & Ackley sold Burt Spencer 47 av 181 lbs at \$3 85.

Bartholemew sold Webb Bros 57 av 176 lbs t 34.
Morris sold R S Webb 51 av 180 lbs at 33 95.
Hogan sold Webb Bros 30 av 175 lbs at 34.
Robb sold Webb Bros 48 av 159 lbs at 34.
Downey sold R S Webb 20 av 175 lbs at

Pinkney sold R S Webb 89 av 157 lbs at Kalaher sold Webb Bros 30 av 161 lbs at \$4.

Lovewell sold R S Webb 47 av 166 lbs at Haley sold Webb Bros 59 av 164 lbs at \$3 95.

Keich sold Webb Bros 79 av 189 lbs at \$4 10 Wheeler sold Webb Bros 63 av 173 lbs at \$4. Holmes sold Webb Bros 115 av 193 lbs

At the Michigan Central Yards. CATTLE.

The run of cattle was light at these yards, and generally of very poor quality. The demand was not urgent and the receipts sold at about last week's prices. The following were

QUOTATIONS: Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650

| 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. | 105. |

Newman sold Sullivan 5 stockers av 716 lbs at \$2 50 and one weighing 680 lbs at \$2 25.

Judson sold Sullivan 35 stockers av 620 lbs at \$3 15 and a mixed lot of 16 head of coarse butchers stock to Wm Wreford & Co av 710

lbs at \$2.

Balderson so'd Burt Spencer 3 stockers av 606 ibs at \$3 25; a bu'l weighing 1,400 ibs at \$2 50 and one weighing 1,020 ibs at \$1 75.

Stevens sold Suilivan 6 stockers av 603 ibs at \$2 15; 2 fair oven av 1,420 ibs at \$3 65 and at \$2 16; 2 rair oven av 1,420 ibs at \$3 65 and a bull weighing 500 ibs at \$1 75. Judson sold Sullivan 3 stockers av 736 ibs at \$2 25 and 3 bulls av 980 ibs at \$1 75. Newman sold The Michigan Beef Co a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers stock av 706

lbs at \$1 90. of Roe sold Reagan a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers stock av 770 lbs at \$1 90.
Giddings sold Bussell a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers stock av 780 lbs at \$2 25 and 5 bulls av 700 lbs at \$1 55. 5 bulls av 700 lbs at \$1 55.

Balderson sold Bussell a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers stock av 800 lbs at

There was only a small number of sheep on sale, and many more could have been sold at strong prices. The sheep were not in good condition, the wet weather adding quite a little to their weight. Buyers took this into consideration in making their purchases. Burlingame sold The Michigan Beef Co 113 lambs av 61 lbs at \$5. lambs av 61 lbs at \$5.
Sanch sold Wm Wreford & Co 43, part lambs, and 2 bucks av 108 lbs at \$4 25.
Stevens sold Sullivan 98 av 87 lbs at \$4.
O'Hara sold Burt Spencer 95 lambs av 67

bs at \$5 25. Bullen sold John Robinson 43 av 76 lbs at HOGS. There was a fair run of hogs in the yards, but only one firm were purchasing. They cut prices 10@15 cents from what they paid cut prices 10@15 cents from what they paid

last week at these yards. Some of the

drovers would not accept the decline and

shipped east. Merritt sold Webb Bros 27 av av 212 lbs at Herrit sold Webb Bros 27 av av 212 lbs at \$4 05.

Jedele sold Webb Bros 59 av 198 lbs at \$4 05.

Giddings sold Webb Bros 29 av 169 lbs at \$4.

Spencer sold Webb Bros 16 av 188 lbs at \$4.

\$4 10. Stevens so'd Webb Bros 150 av 178 lbs at \$4 10 and 29 av 181 lbs at \$4.

Judson sold Webb Bros 58 av 202 lbs at \$4.

Newman sold Webb Bros 51 av 141 lbs at \$3.7%

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts 77,656, against 69 272 last week. Shipments 19.636. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 23,331 head. The market opened up slow for all grades excepting the best which sold at former quotations, but common were 5@10 cents lower than on Saturday. The quality was only fair. Native steers sold at \$3 75@5 25, bulk at \$3 70 @4 70. Western range cattle sold at \$2 25@ 3 75, and through Texas at \$1 6(@2 for cows and \$2 25@2 80 for steers. Native cows sold principally at \$1 40@2 10. Stock cattle me with a good demand at \$1 75@3 05. The demand was slow on Tuesday and prices were weak. The market was dull on Wednesday and in some cases lower. The receipts were heavy on Thursday and prices unchanged On Friday the receipts were light and the

market closed firm at the following
QUOTATIONS:
Extra beeves, 1,400@1,700 lbs\$5 00@5 35
Good to fancy, 1,300@1,600 lbs 4 00@4 90
Poor to medium steers 9 75623 85
Poor to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs 1 00@2 50
Stockers and feeders 1 60@3 15
Veal calves 1 7 @5 50
Western rangers 2 20 7 8 65
Texas steers 1 90@3 00
Texas cows 1 30@1 85
HogsReceipts 181,936, against 104,278 last
week. Shipments 46,548. The receipts of
hogs on Monday numbered 35,155 head. The
market opened up 5@10 cents lower than on
Saturday, but before the close good heavy
and mixed lots sold higher than at the open-
ing. Light brought, \$4 15@4 25; mixed, \$3 85
Q4 25; heavy packing and shipping, \$4 15@
\$4 40. On Tuesday hogs sold 5@10 cents
higher in the early part of the day, but closed
with the advance lost. The market was weak
on Wednesday and Thursday with all grades
excepting the best selling lower. On Friday
the number on sale was your large and pulces

Buffalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 18,945, against 22,184 the previous week. There were 279 car loads of of cattle on sale Monday. The attendance of buyers was only fair. The market ruled dull and prices weak, hardly any of the offerings reaching the full prices paid on the previous Mcnday. Export steers were quoted at \$4 35 @4 55; choice 1,300 to 1,400 lb steers, \$4 20@ 4 30; good 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, \$1 25@4 40; good butchers steers of 950 to 1,100 lbs, \$3 25@3 50 and common to good mixed butchers stock, \$222 85. About 65 car loads were unsold at the close. For the balance of the week there was a peddling trade, only a few fresh loads being received, and the market closed on Friday without any particular charge at the following

QUOTATIONS. Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,600 lbs...
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, wellformed steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs...
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers weighing 1,300 to 1,400.

Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,00 to 1,300.

Light Butchers—Steers averaging 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., of fair to good consists. 4 10@4 25 3 65@4 16 3 25@3 50 quality.... Butchers' Stock-Inferior to com mon steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. 2 00@2 40 Michigan stock cattle, common to SHEEP.-Receipts 38,400, against 33,400 the

sheep on sale Monday. The market was fairly active at the crening, but closed duil. Culis and common sheep sold at \$3@3 £0; fair to good 75 to 85 lb sheep, \$4@4 25; choice good 75 to 85 15 sheep, \$4(94.28; choice 9) to 100 ibs, \$4 7504 9); selected wethers, \$505 15. Prices were a shade lower on Tuesday, ruled steady on Wednesday, but on Thursday the market was stronger, with light receipts. On Friday the market was active and prices ranged higher. Extra sheep sold at \$5%5 25; gold to choice, \$4.7(@4.9); lambs, choice to extra, \$6@6.25; gold to extra, \$5.70@5.95. Hogs.—Receipts 65,940, against 48,430 the previous week. There were 95 car loads of hogs on sale Monday. Tae market opened up with a fair demand for the better grades, from both packers and shippers, but common lots and pigs were slow. Values ranged at \$4 45@4 50 irom fair grassers to good Michigans: Yorkers, best corn fed, \$4 55: Packers pa'd \$4 69 for good heavy weight Yorkers up to \$4 70 for choicest lots, mostly \$4 60@4 65. A few choice heavy, \$4 75@4 8); pigs, \$3@3 75 for jib to good lots and \$3 9) for good for light to good lots and \$3 90 for good weight pigs; roughs, \$3 25@3 50; stags, \$2 75@3 80. Prices were steady on Tuesday and Wednesday, ruled weak on Thursday, closing lower. On Friday the market was slow and prices lower. Good to choice Yorkers sold



Perfect in Operation; Quality Guaranteed



BUCKEYE LAWN MOWERS



THE FALTIS MARKET, 301 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. Osceola County Farmers are Happy.

Biggest crops of all kinds this year. No failures, So there and buy a farm of 120 acres; one-half cleared; best of soil; all right overy way, and price only \$14.00 per acre. M. E. PARKINSON,

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THISP

All successful men, no matter what their occupation, keep thoroughly posted on all matters pertaining to their profession. In order to do this it is necessary to read several different journals, to get the opinions of a number of well-informed persons in the same line. To give readers of this journal

an opportunity to become more

familiar with the progress of agriculture, we offer to send THE OHIO FARMER

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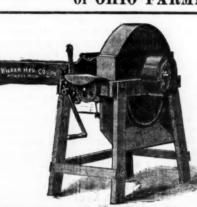
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Commercial Agrico

THE WIXOM SA The public sale of Willard Wixom, of Wednesday last as rained, snowed, bley and was altogether s depressing day. Th wented many from

serious effect upon the stood up to the rack naw choice young anin and sold as little above mever "kicked." On tertained those preser the sale in a most re cattle sold cheap the feeling, which even th not dampen. Col. J. man never worked be cold wind which wo graven image, and ne down until the last large portion of the co neighborhood, many thought it a good tin they were to be had

animals they secured FEM. Maggie Wellingto Benick's Sharon, A Lake. Sharon's Aylesby, Oakland Rose of Sh son, Walled Lake. 8th Phyllis of Holm by Major Booth 2024 on Duke 7th, D. W. Phyllis Hero Lady Hero 4th 43940, D. W Phyllis Duchess, Y of Crow Farm 38332,

offered were sold at p

to \$85. The names

Wixom. Oxford Vanquish by Barrington Duke Brooks, Wixem. Oxford Vanquish above, by Duke of H Brooks, Wixom. Lillie Belle Barrin by Prince of Barrin Morse, Walled Lake Belle Barrington, Barrington Dake 7th 7th Rose of Wixon Barrington Duke 7 son, Wixom.
3d Roan Duchess

Phyllis Duchess 3

Barrington Duke 7th

Sutherland, by Barr A. P. Renwick, Ann Salvia 4th, Moss Duke 7th 72667, P. 7 Lady Sutherland land, by Barringto Taylor, Novi.
Miss Wiley Hero 4th 43940, John J Huron Co. Miss Wiley Barri by Barrington Duke Orchard Lake.

2d Barrington L rington Duke 7th 72 3d Barrington Du by Lady, by Barring Frank Heath, Wixo 8th Phyllis Duke Phyllis, by Barring Johns, Wixom. Phyllis Duke 4th, rington Dake 7th 72 Sutherland 4th, D

New Hudson. 2d Barrington I Barrington Dake H. M. OVERTON SO from the field, deli track at Charles' C bushel. He will h

Poppy's Duke of Ai

three acres of groun once considered w not bad for one year